PALMER
is the only high grade tyre,
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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VOL. IV NO. 34 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Rs.
SUNDAY. 16 Feb.				
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6090	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	....
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6090	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	.... ..	....
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	.... ..	....
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
26th ,,	Mongolia ..	10 000	.... ..	....
3rd April	Maloja ..	12500	.... ..	....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6090	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	.... ..	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6090	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination
12th Feb	Dasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
15th ,,	Daga	Karachi direct.
17th ,,	Indus	East and South Africa via Mormugao

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Yeboshi Maru ..	S. Kishimoto	4098	29th Jan.	9th Feb
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	10 h Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru ..	4538	Y. Yamamoto	4th Feb	14th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9272	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.

Fares	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,023	630	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	719

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but properly used will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 15

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quites the nerves and clears the brain. A 15

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50.00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15.75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Func	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Bangkok
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUPSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are largo and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

WANTED

WANTED—By an experienced European Gentleman pupils for drawing and music (Piano.) Terms exceptionally moderate. Apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3100

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED—Applications for the post of Director, State Education, Indore, Pay Rs. 600-40-800. Application should be addressed to the HOME MINISTER, Indore and should reach him before the 25th of February, 1916. 3128

A THOROUGHLY experienced practical European Landscape Gardener, possessing excellent credentials is open to ENGAGEMENT in any Native State or Govt. employ. Apply

LANDSCAPE SUPDT.,
Pudukottai State,
900 Trichinopoly.

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MID-WIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—REQUIRED 2ND ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' Branch, Lawrence Memorial School, mathematics and singing. Salary Rs. 70—3—85 per mensem, plus Rs. 15 singing allowance and free board and lodging. Private music pupils are at present allowed. Applications should be sent to THE PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 101.

WANTED—INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS for Pumping Plants in Mesopotamia. Applicants should be capable of taking charge of 25 H. P. oil engines.

Pay Rs. 60 to 90 P. M. according to qualifications and experience, with free rations, tentage and field service clothing.

Applicants should apply personally at the Office of the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEEER, Marine Lines, Bombay, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. 3140

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office.
1016 Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. O. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

WANTED

WANTED—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER. Apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3142

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—An experienced MATRIC or S. V. TEACHER for Mofussil A.-V. School on Rs. 15, promotion Rs. 2 every year if approved. Apply to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3137

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

ASSISTANT FOREMAN required for construction works at Worli

Applicants should be accustomed to large works and must be energetic. Salary according to capabilities. Apply to—

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Love Grove Outfall Works,
3141 Worli.

FOR SALE.

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A DE-DION BOUTON 4 Cyl. 7 seater, 18 H.P. Torpedo Body in excellent condition and complete with Lamps, accessories etc., can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum St., Fort. 3125

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater, with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new factory 65 pairs gents Black Box Calf Balmoral walking boots, linen lined bark tanned soles, handsewn, toe-capped, good fitting, smart shape. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10. Reduced to Rs. 6 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. —3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET—Ground floor of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four Bed Rooms, a drawing and a dining Room and a big Verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3123

TO BE LET.—From March the ground floor of "BOMBAY VIEW" near Colaba Station. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to P. M. MURZBAN, Wodehouse Road, opposite Y.M.C.A. 3133

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160 W. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. A 16

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 363 of 1913.

VITHALDAS KALIANJI KAPADIA ..... Plaintiff.

v.

KALIANDAS GOPALDAS and BACHU KALIANDAS ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of July, 1915, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday the 16th day of February, 1916, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the first Defendant Kaliandas Gopaldas as the Assignee of Premcorbai's life interest and in his own right of his interest for life if he survives the said Premcorbai in the trust property comprised in the Deed of Settlement dated 18th day of December, 1890, consisting of Tansa Water Works loan Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 7,000 and Oart or cocoanut plantation at Lady Jamsetji Road Mahim containing by admeasurement 3303 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 749 New No. 4408 and Municipal Ward No. 4916 and Street No. 244 with bungalow thereon.

LOT NO. II.—All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the first and second Defendants in the immoveable property at Kuwawali Khadki on the West of Tamboli Khadki in Porebunder in the Native State of Porebunder. The full particulars of the foregoing two lots are given in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale herein.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1915.

(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
2939 Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MOTICHAND RUPCHAND, has contracted with our client Mr. MANILAL GOCULBHAI MULCHAND for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, succession, trust, use, possession, mortgage, lease, lein, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Ridge Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and fifty five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 572 New No. 2699 Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 7241 and bounded on the East partly by the Public Road called Ridge Road and partly by the Public Road called Harkness Road on the West by the property of Flora Simeon Abraham Nathan on the North partly by a Public Road called Harkness Road and partly by the property of Flora Simeon Abraham Nathan and on the South partly by the property of Kalliandas Kirparam and partly by the said Public Road and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3192(1) Old Street No. 91 and New Street No. 98 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1916.

BHAISHANKAR KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3144 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1916-17, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., up to 12 noon, on the 9th March, 1916.

II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.

IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday the 9th March, 1916. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.

Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes head and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Grease lubricating, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, wool, tallow and Timber teak, deal, sal and sissoo, etc.

H. JENNINGS, Colonel.
3131 Director of Ordnance Stores.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 12 noon on Monday, the 14th February 1916 for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st September 1915 and 29th February 1916 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of Tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Bombay, 25th January 1916. 3048

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE OF FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, blackwood carved chairs and tables, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teak-wood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hat stand, double and single iron beds, oil paintings pictures, rich carpets, rich platedware, glassware and crockery-ware, etc., etc.

The property of Lieutenants L. Wilmer, R.E., A. E. Deacon, R.E., and Major Chambers.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE ON 28TH FEB. AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable field and Bagayet-land and building belonging to the family of Khimji Goculdas and others at Coorla near Khoja Sanitarium.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 540 of 1911.

THAKERSEY LAKHMIDAS ... Plaintiff
v/s.
KHIMJI GOCULDAS and others Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the 28th day of February, 1916, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Coorla, a valuable piece of land with building standing thereon, belonging to the family of Khimji Goculdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Ratanbai wife of Shapurji Jahangir Vakil the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises TO-DAY, the 9th day of February 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1915, and made between the mortagagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Ground with the dwelling house and premises situate at Marine Cross lane in the Registration, sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Bombay Municipality under street No. 5 "C" Ward No. 2585 and the ground containing by admeasurement 100 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say or or towards the East by the public Road or Dhuswady on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage or on towards the North by the property of Nowroji and on towards the South by the property of Ardeshir, Hormusji bearing New Survey No. 8298.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the dewelling house and premises situate at Marine-Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Street No. 141 "C" Ward No. 2594 and the ground containing by admeasurement 86 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 8998 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Nowroji Belgamwalla on or towards the West by the public passage on or towards the North by the Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jahangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 95 Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagees and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Vacha, and in exercise of the power of sale, reserved in that behalf to the second mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of February, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1916, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, free and discharged from the first mortgage thereon and all moneys due thereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (held under a lease for 999 years, dated 27th February, 1911), situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings and structures standing thereon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2-2947 and 1-2948, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2344 (1AA), Street No. 550AAA, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bomanji Adurji Engineer, on or towards the South by the property of Antonio Manuel, on or towards the West by the Wadia Mills, and on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND YARN WASTES.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Century S. and W. Co.'s Ltd. Mills, near Elphinstone Road Parel, on account of the concerned:—

About 96,700 lbs. of cotton and yarn wastes, such as card fly, 20s, dirty card fly, dropping No. 20s, dirty frame clearer, dirty roving waste, top roller waste, dirty oily cotton, oily hard waste, sized ends long and short, weaving good and dirty sized good sweeping, reeling and winding sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery should be taken within four days from the date of sale otherwise that deposit shall be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores, Chinchpogly:—

About 80 tons of cast iron scrap, lying at Chinchpogly Stores, Bhandarwada Reservoir, Malabar Hill Reservoir and Kurla Creek.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.

By order of Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim and his co-executors of the estate of Bai Jimbabai, widow of Haji Saboo Sidick.

1 rubber-tyred shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Copper Smith Row (now called Nakhoda Street), out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instruction from all the co-shares entitled to the property described below and for the purpose of effectuating a partition, thereof between the said co-sharers, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Copper Smith, Row now called Nakhoda Street, without the Fort, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth 15 feet and 10 inches and in length 70 feet (being 124 4/9 square yards) or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 939, Street No. 35-37, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Bhaw Shewramjee, on or towards the West by the house of Noor Mahomed Ahmed, on or towards the North by the said Copper Smith Row, now called Nakhoda Street, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 10TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, curzon chairs, canvas sewing machine, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, Umbrella stands, Hatstands, Verrandah Benches, iron folding chairs for gardens, table lamps English dinner sets rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the junction of the Mahbai Lane and Hornby Road and next to the West End Watch Co., on the premises lately accupied by Messrs. W. H. Thorns and Co., the very valuable Brand new substantial and weat polished high class teakwood household and office furniture such as dining tables, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tele topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, level tapestry, glass door single almirahs panel door cupboards, reclining sofas, easy low and Curzon chairs fancy cabinets, hatstands, towed horses, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, corner cabinets, glass screens, carved teapoys, glass door book cases, baba easy chairs, marble tables, wooden bedsteads dressing tables, phonographs, records, etc. etc., the surplus property of a cabinet maker lately in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ltd.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

Owing to Howitt-Phillips Co. performing Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday and every evening at 9-30 p.m. the nineth Cinema Programme will be presented to-morrow and Friday at 6-45 p.m.

A Gold-Rooster Masterpice in 5 Acts.

SIMON THE JESTER

The screen version of W. J. Locke's famous novel, which describes the curious doings of a man doomed by the doctors to die in six months.

SUPERB ACTING OF A GRIPPING PLOT.

One Long Laugh

THE LADY-KILLER.

The comic adventures of a man flirt and how he was cured.

A charming allegory,

THE BELL-RINGER

Which describes the war between good and evil and how the former emerges triumphant.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

By the last mail

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT

7th, 8th, & 9th EPISODES OF

THE BLACK BOX

THE BLACK BOX

The Greatest Mystery Story of all Time.

The Gaumont Graphic and a CHARLES CHAPLIN Comic.

TIME: 7, 8-45, 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

(ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.)

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The biggest and best serial yet.

NINTH AND TENTH EPISODES.

THE DEATH RAY AND THE LIFE CURRENT

ALSO

FRIESLAND (Holland) Colored Travel. | Col. Heeza Liar Dog Fancier. Cartoon.
LATEST GAZETTE. | Matrimonial Bliss. Starlight Comic.

Recommencing Saturday next WHO PAYS? together with Exploits.

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Have You ever Experienced
THE QUALITY OF MERCY

Either By Showing it! or By Receiving it!
If not, come and witness

MISS KITTY GREY

—SHOWING IT—

To Her Worst Enemy—COUNT FREDERICK

In the Second Instalment of 7000 Feet of

THE BROKEN COIN

Writing a note to King Michael to send assistance to make him FREE from the clutches of Apaches.

Daily Three Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
Extra Show on Sundays at 3-30 unusual Prizes.
—12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000—
USUAL POPULAR PRICES

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. GIRGAUM. T. N. 1263

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
The Indian Theatrical record-breakers,
CHARLES HOWITT &
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY
STILL DOING TREMENDOUS BUSINESS
THIS AFTERNOON 4-30
Last Saturday's great success,
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."
A thrilling play showing how good birth and breeding will reveal themselves when it comes to the test even though the man may have earned a bad reputation.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

By special request
the Anglo-French Drama
"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

One of the most sensational plays ever staged. Two of the principal characters show nobility of nature and supreme sacrifices for those dear to them, and the moral they teach is a beautiful one.

TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY 9-30.
The Famous Drama.
"THE SILVER KING."
The story of a man wrongfully accused of a crime which for a considerable time he really believes he committed. He strikes a silver mine and eventually, when rich, he clears his character.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 4-30.
The Epoch-making play.
"MILESTONES."
A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 9-30.
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."
A beautiful drama which has taught the world a greater moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 2, Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8.
All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

At the Door of the Royal Opera House Taxicabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the Booking Office during the first interval.

EXCELSIOR

Every Evening At 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandmann presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY.
Robert Courtneidge's great Shaftsbury Theatre, London, success. The brilliant Musical Comedy.
'THE CINEMA STAR'

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th.
"GRUMPY"
Compton Coutts Great Hit.

FRIDAY, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT!"

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
After 6-30 p. m. PLAN AT THEATRE
Telephone No. 288.

G. I. P. DANCE

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
FANCY DRESS
St. VALENTINE'S DAY,
MONDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY, 1916,
ON TENNIS COURT.
Admission. {Member and 2 Ladies, Re. 1. {Non-Member and 2 Ladies, Rs. 2
PRIZES.
JAS. NIVEN, Hon. Secty.

Kirloskar Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
Wednesday, 9th February
at 9 p. m.
CHANDRAHASYA

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.
Tuesday, 15th February 1916
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

LADIES and Gentlemen interested in the historical development of the theory of Indian music and in the question of adopting a uniform notation for the same are cordially invited to attend the ensuing ALL INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE to be held at BARODA under the auspices of His Highness the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, on March 20th and the days following.

For further particulars write to Prof. S. L. JOSHI, (Hon. Secretary, Music Conference) Baroda College, Baroda. 3083

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.

Ilwen	Paul	Alexandria

Feb. 8.

Pundua	Andreasen	Busreh
Beme	Scott	Rangoon

DEPARTURES

Feb. 8.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Schwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
Banca	Phillips	Karachi
Saima	Rasmusen	Calcutta
Barton	Horn	Hull
Chakla	Allen	Busreh

The following steamer received Port clearance on Tuesday:—
Steamer Yeboshi Maru for Yokohama.

Feb. 8.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. P. Andreasen, arrived here on Tuesday from Busreh, which port she left on the 25th January and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived here on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saima:—The steamer Saima, 679 tons, Captain S. F. Rasmussen, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barton:—The steamer Barton, 2,408 tons, Captain J. Horn, sailed on Tuesday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,971 tons, Captain S. Kishumoto, will sail to-day for Yokohama and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. Allen, left Bombay harbour yesterday for Busreh via Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (Homeward bound) left Singapore on the 7th instant.

Tuesday, 8th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Benlarig	Hatie	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Barrowmore	Doran	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Pensilva		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Favignana	Baldelo	M. Italiana
N. Ilwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Lawoe	Webb	D. M. Kunwani
P. Clinton	Neidler	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Ardamnor	Mackintosh	T. M. & Co
5 Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
7 Saigon Maru	Yemanaka	O. S. Kaisha
9 Strathblane	Lanton	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. &
16 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
3 City of Exeter	Roe	K. Nixon & Co
4 Yeboshi Maru	Kishumoto	N. Y. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Shwelagon	Creagh	Indo B. P. Co

M. W. D. D.

Kairung ..... T. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Beme	Scott	Shaw Wallace & Co
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & C
Manr	Sveinen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Reimer	Lemostre	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Exeter (s) 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Barrow Moor (s) 2,678 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Clinton (s) 18,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Benlarig (s) 2,946 cwts. castor seeds, Ralli Brothers; 2,678 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Avienmore (s) 1,182 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo.

Ilwen (s) 30,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Arum (s) 55,055 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 1,220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 40 cwts. pistachewnuts M. Jafferbhoy; 8,120 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Favignana (s) 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Novara (s) 2 cwts. ivory, H. Rowjee.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 38 cwts. gum googal, E. Nowroji and Co.; 38 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 143 cwts. gum bhesabole, E. Nowroji and Co.

Novara (s) 2 cases rhino horns, David Sassoon and Co.; 534 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 1 bale cotton carpets and embroidery, H. Cawasjee; 1 case China silk dyed handkerchiefs, J. C. Patel.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 160 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Novara (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 8.

City of Exeter from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—2,063 cases 170 bales cotton goods, 1 case flannel, 17 cases cotton and art silk goods, 33 cases 4 bales woollen and cotton goods, 618 bales 58 cases cotton yarn, 15 packages 2 cases rugs and carpets, 100 bales canvas, 7 bales twine, 114 cases sewing thread, 42 bales jute cloth, 3 cases silk goods, 17 cases 8 trusses 17 bales woollen goods, 2 bales woollen yarn, 23 cases umbrellas, 5 cases roller skins, 2 cases leather buffers, 127 cases mineral oil, 67 runlets coal tar, 15 cases confectionery, 27 trusses leather, 32 cases tinned meat, 164 cases biscuits, 2 cases nails, 70 firkins colour, 24 cases hams and bacon, 18 bars copper, 10 cases vinegar, 591 bales paper, 380 kegs 45 cases 1 cask paint, 25 barrels rosin, 60 drums oil, 80 cases sauce, 60 boxes corn flour, 9 trusses 2 cases picking bands, 21 cases leather belting, 265 cases spirit, 50 cases 20 hogsheads stout, 350 cases beer, 2 hogsheads 1 cask sherry, 75 cases 235 hogsheads ale, 300 cases 3 hogsheads wine, 4,172 cases 11 hogsheads whisky, 9,000 numbers 1 case bricks, 3 cases tyres, 15 cases boots and shoes, 100 bags fire clay, 1 case motor car, 9 casks earthenware 80 casks tiles, 2 cases glass globes, 1 case motor cycle, 30 cases medicine, 64 cases umbrella furniture, 13 kegs bisulphite of soda, 80 drums disinfectant fluid, 150 drums caustic soda, 1 case tobacco, 10 cases cyanide, 94 trusses lined waterproof hessians, 2 crates bottles, 200 kegs bichromate of potash, 8 casks 10 barrels Hematin crystals, 5 kegs hydro sulphate of soda, 8 casks Glauber salts, 851 cases 335 boxes soap.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

The weather has been dry everywhere. The temperature is very low over the whole of Central and North-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

SNOW FALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

About two inches of snow fell at Simla last night. The weather was quite clear to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in defect except in the extreme north; night temperature remains below normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in moderate defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in moderate or considerable defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen, but is still in defect at night at Bombay and during the day at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Temperature is in defect to the north of latitude 19deg. N.; it however continues to rise during the day in Baluchistan.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 8th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	58.3	43.2	81	..	4.05	—3.82
Jask	7.28	5.62	57	..	2.60	—0.03
Do. (7th)	71.8	53.2	51	..	2.60	0.01
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	70.4	57.5	62	..	4.39	2.2
PUNJAB—						
Multan	62.3	37.2	68	..	0.13	—0.73
Rawalpindi	64.5	33.1	72	..	1.19	—3.38
Lahore	61.3	34.3	81	..	0.22	—1.58
Hissar	62.2	28.3	59	..	0.18	..
Ambala	61.7	37.3	47	..	0.61	—2.25
Delhi	64.8	37.2	34	..	0.18	—1.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	66.0	42.1	48	..	0	—1.06
Mainpuri	65.9	39.5	33	..	0.01	—1.08
Jhansi	67.4	43.6	46	..	0.24	—0.93
Cawnpore	66 2	41.1	36	..	0.02	—1.26
Allahabad	67.9	42.5	62	..	0.14	—1.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	64.5	36.6	43	..	0	—0.65
Karachi	68.9	48.4	53	..	0.18	—0.76
Ajmer	62.2	35.4	55	..	0.05	—0.85
Jaipore	65.9	35.6	33	..	0.11	—0.82
Kotah	67.6	45.6	11	..	0	—0.58
Mount Abu	56.6	38.0	21	..	0	—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	69.4	40.5	31	..	0	—0.39
Dwarka	69.3	52.6	41	..	0.19	0.65
Veraval	76.4	48.6	26	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	72.1	38.8	28	..	0	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	73.0	39.2	54	..	0	—0.36
Surat	78.3	48.7	25	..	0	—0.26
Ahmedabad	75.2	48.1	29	..	0	—0.24
Deesa	72.4	44.0	38	..	0	—0.37
Neemuch	65.1	40.1	21	..	0.06	—0.53
Indore	69.7	36.1	22	..	0.06	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	67.3	36.3	60	..	0.15	—1.48
Saugor	65.8	43.2	26	..	0.09	—1.52
Hoshangabad	71.1	39.6	32	0.03	0.15	—1.16
Khandwa	72.2	35.1	34	..	0.03	—0.33
Akola	70.9	46.3	20	..	1.72	0.23
Amraoti	77.0	50.2	40	..	0.45	—1.04
Nagpur	73.3	47.8	22	..	0.16	—1.53
Chanda	80.6	49.0	38	..	0.62	—0.5
Raipur	74.2	48.1	51	..	0.33	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	79.1	59.5	65	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	79.7	66.9	26	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	81.4	67.0	72	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	82.2	63.4	89	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	77.1	43.3	32	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	79.4	48.4	31	..	3.40	2.19
Poona	82.2	50.9	44	..	0.33	—0.78
Sholapur	86.8	61.1	34	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	85.9	60.9	34	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	81.4	57.8	66	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	78.3	51.0	29	..	1.82	0.72
Nizamabad (Indore)	84.6	59 6	21	..	0.88	0.01
Hyderabad	86.5	62.6	55	..	0.79	—0.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	69.4	69	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	85.2	70.5	77	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	88.1	72.2	74	..	8.84	0.13
Colombo	85.9	70.4	89	..	27.84	6.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.5	67.2	84	..	20.73	14.42
Bellary	89.5	67.5	49	..	7.28	5.08
Cuddapah	92.4	71.2	63	..	9.44	4.75
Madras	85.3	68.4	79	..	21.24	1.23
Bangalore	85.3	62.8	72	..	3.60	—0.03
Coimbatore	90.6	69.1	78	..	6.76	1.71
Trichinopoly	91.6	68.7	74	..	12.73	4.57
Negapatam	..	68.8	83	..	21.27	—4.43

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 7th February, 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.911	Inches
Temperature of Air	69.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	58.3	"
Dew point	49.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.492	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—10)	1.6	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	79.1	"
Minimum do. do	59.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.ENE.NW.NNW.N.	
Movement of Wind do do.	235	Miles.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

AMAZONS OF THE TSAR.

SPLENDID HEROISM ON THE FIELD.

The splendid heroism which Russian women are displaying in this war is shown by some striking examples quoted by M. Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of the "Journal" at Petrograd. By the Russian military regulations no woman is allowed to serve in the ranks of the Army. But rules are made to be broken—by the Tsar, by influential relations, special circumstances, and the like—which explains how Mlle. Apollovna Isoltsev came to be accepted as a volunteer in the regiment of Colonel Isoltsev, her father.

In the midst of battle the Colonel was mortally wounded and was left lying in a burning cottage. Apollovna dashed through the flames, discovered her father's body, and carried it under a storm of shot and shell back into the Russian lines.

A similar feat was performed by Mlle. Maria Bieloverskaia, also a volunteer, who, seeing the major of her battalion fall, severely wounded, rushed to his assistance and carried him out of the first line to a place of comparative safety. For this gallant deed she was awarded St. George's Cross, Class 4. Soon afterwards she was promoted to the 3rd Class for detecting in the course of a reconnaissance a telephone in a loft which was being used by the enemy for intelligence purposes.

Mlle. Kokovtseva has also won St. George's Cross. Enlisting as a volunteer in a Cossack regiment at the beginning of the war, she has taken part in the most daring reconnissances, and has been once severely wounded.

Mlle Olga Serguieevna Schidlowskaia belongs to a family of soldiers. Her eldest brother, Paul Schidlowsky, of the 102nd regiment, was killed at Soldau early in the war, and her other brother, Alexander, was severly wounded. Olga herself obtained leave from headquarters to enilst in the 4th Hussars, the regiment in which another heroine, Alexandra Dourova, fought against Napoleon in 1812 as a cornet. With close cropped hair, she serves as Olga Schidlowsky.

N. Naudeau gives the names of five other young women (two of them students) who have been wounded and are now in hospital. At Nicolaievsk the other day a workwoman named Maria Limareva was sued before the Juge de Paix by a sewing machine company for failure to pay the hire of her machine.

"What have you to say?" asked the Judge.

"Nothing, except it be that I am unable to pay, as I was wounded a short time ago fighting against the Austrians. Here are my papers.

"On my word," exclaimed the Judge, after scanning the documents she speaks the truth. Maria Limareva is a wounded soldier!"

"In that case," said the plaintiff, "I withdraw the summons."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th February 1916 was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	8	m 2 3	28 7	8	m 8 22	16 3
		2 40a	26 11		8 16a	18 7
Wed.	9	m 2 33	27 5	9	m 8 58	16 11
		3 28a	25 11		8 53a	20 0
Thur.	10	m 3 2	26 3	10	m 9 35	17 8
		4 21a	24 11		9 34a	21 3
Fri.	11	m 3 34	25 1	11	m 10 17	18 5
		5 28a	24 2		10 45a	22 5
Sat.	12	m 4 16	24 1	12	m 11 27	19 0
		7 47a	24 1			
Sun.	13	m 5 19	23 4	13	m 1 31	22 9
		9 19a	24 10		0 54a	19 2
Mon.	14	m 7 14	23 0	14	m 3 15	22 1
		9 33a	25 8		2 8a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
8 (Tuesday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.
9 (Wednesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
10 (Thursday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
11 (Friday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m.
12 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.
13 (Sunday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 38m.
14 (Monday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 38m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January	28d. 6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February	3d. 9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" "	11d. 3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	19d. 7h.	58-6m. a.m.

SOLUBILITY OF GOLD.

Gold is one of the group of metals soluble only in that mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids known as *aquo regia.* It has been found however that the presence of certain organic compounds renders gold soluble in hydrochloric acid. Thus a mixture of this acid and chloroform is found to be a solvent. Ethyl, or ordinary alochol, methyl alochol, and amyl alcohol are among the other substances which give to hydrochloric acid the power of dissolving gold. The solution takes place slowly in the cold, and more quickly on heating.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

DEMAND FOR FURTHER MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES.

The news that the King had sent the Indian troops from France to "another field of action" came the other day simultaneously with an authoritative expression from Bombay of India's desire to be allowed to shoulder a much larger military burden than has been allotted to her, writes Mr. Nihal Singh in the "Observer." The significance of what has taken place in France and Bombay lies in the fact that the service that Indian soldiers have already rendered, great though it has been, is a mere earnest of that which the millions of fighters who remain to be drawn upon are keen to perform. At a time when the United Kingdom is about to put forth a fresh effort to mobilise her resources in men, it is meet and proper that an estimate should be made of the military aid that India has rendered in France and Flanders, and other theatres of war, and of the far greater help that she can give in the future.

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE.

The first contingent of Indian soldiers reached France long before the arrival of any contingent from any British Dominion or Colony overseas. Among the transports that left India shortly after the commencement of the war were some that broke away from the line in the Arabian Sea and proceeded through the Persian Gulf to points selected for the landing of the expeditionary force sent to wrest Mesopotamia from the Turks. India also sent contingents to fight in German China, the Suez Canal region, East Africa, and Gallipoli. There is no outlying unit of the Empire whose sons have fought in so many theatres of war as have India's warriors.

Just how many Indians are at present on active service cannot be definitely stated. The authorities are reticent, and for a good reason. Lord Hardinge, however, stated at a session of the Imperial Legislative Council that the strength of the Indian contingent was to be 200,000 officers and men. That statement was made months ago. Since then recruiting has been going on in the Punjab and elsewhere on a scale unprecedented in British-Indian annals. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, speaking in his Legislative Council, declared that up to April 1 last "52,247 new recruits, or three and a half times the annual quota joined the colours and of these the Punjab supplied 26,205 or more than half." I should not be at all surprised if one-third of a million men have already left the Indian shores to fight for the King-Emperor at the various fronts.

WHAT SHE WANTS TO DO.

Whatever the number of Indians may be who are at present fighting for his Majesty, it is a mere nothing compared with what India can and is eager to furnish. It must be remembered that India, together with the friendly State of Nepal, has a population of about 321,500,000, almost equally divided between males and females. A large percentage of this huge total of males are either below or above the military age, while many others are physically unfit to be soldiers. We must not, however, forget that after making due allowance for children, old men, and the unfit, a large number remain who would make good soldiers.

I calculate that in British India, Nepal, and the Rajas' dominions included in the Indian Protectorate there are more than 65,000,000 men of military age—between 15 and 40 years. Even if nine-tenths of these males were unfit for military service, yet India could supply an army more than 50 per cent. larger than the 4,000,000 men to which the strength of the British Army is now being increased.

India not only has the men, but she is eager for the British to utilise them. Fighters and civilians alike consider that Britain has paid a great compliment to India in calling her sons to fight in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and would deem it a far greater compliment if Indians were to be mobilised for service in much greater numbers.

THE LESSON OF THE CONGRESS.

The session of the Indian National Congress that has just closed in Bombay has given a fresh proof of India's desire to do her utmost to aid the British Empire during this crisis. Thousands of men, differing from one another in race and creed, and gathered from all the Presidencies and Provinces comprising the Indian Empire have resolved with perfect unanimity to support the British arms by all means possible and at all hazard. The key-note of many important addresses was an appeal to Britain to employ a far larger number of Indian soldiers than she is doing at present.

FIRST RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE IN BENGAL.

The first residential College in Bengal will soon be established in Calcutta and it will be a gift of the Hon. Maharaja of Cossimbazar, to perpetuate the name of the late Maharani Sarnamoyee, and the College will be named after her. It will be located in a spacious building accommodating 500 boarders, in addition to 1,000 day scholars. The governing body will be Mr. Justice Choudhari, [illegible] Pramadacharan Mitter and two others with the Maharaja as president. The scheme has been examined by a Committee of the University and will be submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

SAFETY AT ST. PAUL'S.

The structural condition of St. Paul's Cathedral is again causing considerable anxiety to the Dean and Chapter, and an appeal for nearly £40,000 is likely to be issued in the near future. It seems that one at least of the massive piers supporting the dome has, within the last few weeks, shown alarming tendencies. Canon Alexander describes the danger as being caused, not by recent settlement, but by "senile decay," accelerated by the gradual pressure of the dome the, the rusting of iron, internal degeneracy, and the extremely inadequate repairs executed at some earlier period."

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE AND TARIFFS AFTER THE WAR.

Sir Hugh Bell, who is not only a great ironmaster, but a very accurate reasoner on industrial and economic questions, sends us a letter, says the "Economist," which deserves very careful consideration in view of the proposals already being floated for continuing a commercial war after peace has been signed, so that, instead of a settlement we are to have an armed peace until the exhausted combatants are sufficiently recovered to start fighting again. Such would appear to be the ideal of the Anti-German League, which is patronised by upwards of a score of titled persons and by the "Morning Post." Already our post boxes and waste paper baskets are crowded with schemes of amiable persons, who know nothing of business, for establishing British prosperity after the war and for maintaining Germany and Austria in a permanent state of impoverishment. These schemes remind us of "Business as Usual," "Capture of German Trade," and other headlines, of which our manufacturers and merchants took but little notice at the beginning of the war, they having more than enough to do to execute the orders of their own customers. But undoubtedly a considerable number of people will be found to approve of an elaborate zollverein scheme in imitation of Germany after the war. As imitation is the sincerest from of flattery, and as the average Englishman is not likely for some time to wish to flatter the Germans, we hope that he will not be tempted thus to undermine the great commercial prosperity and the great Imperial power which generations of free trade and free commerce have built up. Apart, however, from sentiment, which may be invoked either on the Free-trade or the Protectionist side according to instincts and prejudices, any scheme of the kind suggested bristles with difficulties. A draconic prohibition of all German shipping and of German goods to all ports of the British Empire would be comparatively simple, and perhaps Germany would oblige by imposing a similar condition on all British goods and ships. What the position of Harwich, Grmsby, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, and Aberdeen would be under such an arrangement the merchants and shipowners of those seaports may judge for themselves. It may be doubted if they would be adequately consoled for their losses by the reflection that Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, etc., were suffering as much or more. But our Tariff Reformers will not be content with any such simple device for proclaiming a commercial war as soon as the naval and military contest is over. We have before us an elaborate project described as "An after-the-war scheme for a Customs Union," by Sir Jon Pilter, honorary president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. He starts with the assumption that "we shall carry this war to a successful issue from a military point of view." But he does not expect Germany to be "crushed," for the conflict, he says, does not end there. "The Germans, with their usual foresight and thoroughness, will leave nothing to chance; and whatever be the military issue, they will pursue their avowed aim, viz., to destroy our trade and shipping, and by this means destroy our Empire. It behoves us therefore, in concert with our Allies, to consider the measures we should take to ensure our trade supremacy for the future, and to prevent our home, colonial, and allied markets from recapture by the enemy."

What he fears is that the end of the war may come suddenly, and that we shall be taken by surprise. We were unprepared for war. Let us be prepared for peace. Here he sees a lacuna and to fill it is the aim of his proposal. Not that it is free from difficulties. "The institution of a Customs *regime* or union amongst the Allied nations is a subject requiring to be well thought out, for so many and so diverse are the interests involved that of a necessity the solution must be somewhat intricate, added to which, it must be borne in mind that, as a consequence of the war, each of the Allied Governments will require drastically to increase their revenue."

To meet the case he proposes (1) an Allied Nation Tariff; (2) a General Tariff; (3) a British Empire Tariff. The first would be a maximum tariff to be applied by the Allied nations to the goods of all other nations. The second or general tariff is for Great Britain. It must be considerably higher than the Allied nations tariff, and is "to be applied to all neutral and enemy countries." As after the peace all enemy countries would be neutral, they will benefit by concessions to neutrals. Nevertheless, Sir John Pilter suggests the following clause:—"Reductions to any extent, even to exemption, may be granted to neutral countries; but no reduction be allowed to any enemy country which shall reduce this tariff to a rate inferior to 150 per cent. of the Allied tariff, as it is applied at the time."

At the same time Sir John Pilter is afraid that cheap German and Austrian goods may be dumped on the Allied markets immediately after the conclusion of peace. He seems to think, in fact, that the manufacturers of Germany and Austria are largely employed now in making goods on credit, although admittedly nearly all raw materials are very scarce and very dear in Germany and Austria. Thirdly, there is to be a British Empire tariff. This tariff is to be a maximum tariff, that is, "one that shall not necessarily be levied by any portion of the Empire, but one that shall not be exceeded by any portion of the Empire against the produce of any other portion of the Empire."

Sir John Pilter does not contemplate free trade within the Empire; he would allow all our colonies and dominions to retain their separate tariffs. But they would also have this British Empire tariff, which will have to be "fixed in all cases at least a small percentage lower than the Allied tariff," so as to give at all times to all portions of the British Empire a small but sufficient advantage over Allied as well as neutral competition. For this purpose he sees that a Colonial Conference would be necessary, and suggests that such Conference should be summoned at any early date. The Allies and their colonies are to be allowed to have a similar tariff scheme. Raw material not produced in sufficient quantity within the Empire is to be imported duty free. As part of the Treaty of Peace "Most Favoured Nation Treatment is to be imposed by Allied nations on enemy countries for a period of 50 years." Sir John wants to sell to Germany, but he does not want Germany to sell to us. It is hard, however, to see why he makes this proposal; for he goes on to say that such a convention would only be a scrap of paper, which could not "in the light of recent events be considered as binding on the German nation." We have faithfully set out the broad lines of Sir John Pilter's new Customs *regime*. He has done, we think, a very considerable service by setting out his ideas in black and white, so that every merchant, manufacturer, and shipowner in the Kingdom and Empire may have an opportunity of working out its probable effects upon his own business.

BRITISH CAPITAL ABROAD.

In the work of financing our great war expenditures British investments in the United States are playing a very important part. Great Britain and her Allies are buying from America vast quantities of goods which can be paid for only in securities of one kind or another. American bankers and investors have provided Great Britain and France with a straight loan of £100,000,000, but this amount covers only a very small part of the enormous sum required to pay for goods purchased or ordered, and the balance has been, and will continue to be, provided in large part by means of British and French, owned American securities. The question of the extent of the holdings of these securities is therefore one of great importance, and various efforts have been made to estimate the amount held. Our own calculation is that immediately prior to the War British investments in American railway securities amounted to about £618,000,000, and that in other securities, including mines, industrials, public utility corporations, land companies, &c., British investments amounted to £145,000,000. The aggregate amount of British capital invested in the United States was thus about £763,000,000. Recently a committee of bankers in the United States examined the situation, and came to the conclusion that the amount of European investments in the United States was abont £800,000,000. Presumably this total excludes the substantial amount of American securities sold since the War began. Mr. Loree, the President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, has endeavoured to make a detailed calculation of the foreign holdings of American railway securities by applying to each American railway for a statement of its foreign-held securities. Prior to the passage of the American Income Tax Law such an application would have been useless, as the companies had no data whatever as to the ownership of bonds to bearer. Under the American Income Tax Law, however, foreign holders of bonds are exempt from income tax, but in order to obtain exemption they have to make formal application. Therefore, American railway companies are able to ascertain whether or not their bondholders are American or foreign, in so far as they receive applications for exemption from income tax. The exemption from income tax, however, only applies to bonds, and not to stocks. As Mr. Loree explains, the stocks were identified by entries in the transfer books of the issuing companies; but he points out that as regards stocks the extent to which they may be carried in the names of domestic bankers, brokers or institutions for foreign holder the amount would be less. Further, he points out that where interest is in default the amounts of bonds and stocks are omitted. By this process Mr. Loree arrives at the conclusion that at the end of 1914, the foreign holding of American railway securities was $2,704,000 or £540,000,000. Since the War began a large amount of British-owned American securities have been sold, and Mr. Loree calculates that at the end of June last the amount of foreign-owned American railway securities had been reduced to $2,223,000,000, or £444,000,000.

We venture to think, however, that the actual amount of American railway securities owned by Europeans is very largely in excess of the sum calculated by Mr. Loree from the available data. It is known that in recent years large quantities of British-owned American securities have been transferred from London to New York to be used as collateral for temporary loans and for other purposes. It is also known that many Continental investors and bankers keep their American securities in America for various reasons. Hence the calculations of the American Committee that has been investigating the matter that the amount of European investments in the United States is in the neighbourhood of £800,000,000, seem to be the truest statement of the situation. Nor does this conflict with our own calculations. In recent years Germany is understood to have sold the greater part of her American securities, while since the War began our own sales have been heavy, and as far as we can calculate the amount of British-owned American securities at the present time is about £650,000,000, of which some £500,000,000 are railway securities.

In consider[illegible] our power to obtain money from [illegible] United States either by the sale of securi[illegible] or otherwise, sight should not be lost of [illegible] possibility—indeed, the probability—[illegible] beyond being able to sell our American [illegible]urities we might also be able to sell [illegible]th American and other foreign securi[illegible]s. Such sales would, of course, not be possible if British income tax continued to be levied upon them; but doubtless, were it to become necessary to sell other foreign investments than American securities, such securities when sold to foreigners resident abroad would be made free of British income tax. The amount of South American securities owned by this country is no less than £623,000,000. Moreover, the British investments in Canadian securities, exclusive of mortgages, are about £500,000,000, and some of these securities could also be realised in the United States provided that we made them free of British income tax. Thus the power of Great Britain to pay for American produce consists not merely of the £500,000,000 of American railway securities which are still owned by this country, but also of a sum of more than £1,000,000,000 of other securities, which probably could be gradually sold in the United States if made free of British income tax.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	13,000
Mid Americans .. 7.92 }	
Egyptians F G. F. 11.20 }	unchgd.
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .. Mar. ..	11.33
May ..	12.02
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Mar. ..	11.53
.. May ..	11.82

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	7.21	
Feb.	7.76	
Feb.-Mar.	7.71	
Mar.-Aprl.	7.70	
Aprl.-May.	7.67	
May-June.	7.65	
June-July.	7.62	+3
July-Aug.	7.60	
Aug.-Sept.	7.50	
Sept.-Oct.	7.40	
Oct.-Nov.	7.34	
Nov.-Dec.	7.29	
Dec.-Jan.	7.25	

Prices taken at 10.10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
Feb-	7.73	
Feb.-Mar.	7.68	
Mar.-Apl.	7.67	
April-May	7.64	
May-June	7.62	unchgd
June-July	7.59	
July-Aug.	7.57	
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	
Sept.-Oct.	7.37	
Oct.-Nov	7.31	+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.26	unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	7.22	unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.18	+1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

	To-day's price.
March	..11.29+2
May	..11.37+2
July	..11.49+3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 7th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	5.70	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.85	
" " "Fine" ..	6.00	
" Bhownuggar, "Good" ..	1.14	
" " "Fully Good"	6.28	
" " "Fine" ..	6.43	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	6.15	
" " "Fine" ..	6.45	Unchanged.
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.35	
" " "Fully Good" ..	7.50	
" " "Fine" ..	7.65	
" Scinde, "Good" ..	5.65	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.80	
" " "Fine" ..	5.95	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 7th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent ..	9,000
Futures at New York March .	11.84+3
Futures at New York May ..	12.04+3
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.95+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.62 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.53 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.81
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	56¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Idle.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾ unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 75,000
Transfers on— Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32. Bombay Rs. 4,00,000	
The Sum of £150,000 has been released.	
Consols 2½ %	58¼ unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½+⅜
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞+⅛
Government Securities 3% unchgd.	69⅜+⅜
Ex: on London at Paris Francs	27.07—.93

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 7th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½	unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£97	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 7th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,665,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. not offered 68/6 unchgd.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Seller. 67/3+3d,

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February 68 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex Ship very scarce.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal 85/6 unchgd.

Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar- Sellers 74/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers 76+3d.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March Sellers 82

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (round delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Value £14-10-0 unchgd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£118	unchgd.
Standard Copper G M.B.	£97½	+1¼
Copper Braziers	£132	unchanged.
Yellow Metal	14½	
Hard Spelter	65	
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4 % F O B. Liverpool	£26-15-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-11-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March Paid 3/8½

Plantation First Latex Crepe March Paid 3/9¾

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March 19/7½

July-Sept. Nominal 18/3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi Feb. March 19/9

July-September, Nominal 18/4½

Fine White Java, C. & P. Calcutta Feb.-March 21/9

July-Sept. Nominal 20/3

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Feb.-March 21/10½

July-Sept. Nominal 20/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Market inactive. No business of any importance has been reported.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal, 211¼.

Fine Akola, 255.

Good Brouch April 285¼.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	286	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	219/0	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	224	214¼	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Stad Punjab	216	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	235	223	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	271	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	271	..	..	"
M G Akola Khsm.,	256	..	..	"
Do.	258½/9	..	..	May. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	"
M G. Broach	291/2	..	..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	269	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	276/7	"
H. G. Cumpta	..	..	295	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	297	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 8th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	222	212	..	March
Bengals (M.G.)	234	222	212	..	Ready
	..	226	216	..	1/25 May 16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	214	205	..	Ready
	214	..	..	..	1/25 May
	233	..	221	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	235	223	..	Ready
	..	237	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	242	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	265	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	254	246	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	255	247	..	Ready
	..	258	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready
	..	257	..	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..	Ready
Foolgaum (M.G)	..	261	..	..	Ready
Veotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	265	..	..	1/25 May.
Nagpore	..	269	261	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	269	..	..	1/25 May.
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready
	..	269	..	..	1/25 May.
Broach (M G.)	..	294	..	..	25 March
	..	292	..	286	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	228	216	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	270	April/May
Sewgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	297	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	278	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	273	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	295	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithn Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per cwt. of Maximum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th February 1916:—

Cotton	14,896 Bales.
Wheat	9,752 cwts.
Linseed	3,313 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	822 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,415 ,,
Groundnuts	12,263 ,,
Castorseed	6,865 ,,
Rice	1,992 ,,
Myrabollams	2,109 ,,
Cottonseed	23,991 ,,
Gram	7,434 ,,
Joowar	7,888 ,,
Maize	14 ,,
Barley	10,516 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 8th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	44 0 0	6 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 3 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42 8 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 7 0	7 15 0
Groundnuts ...	38 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 10	6
Linseed May	8 9	6

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4½d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. February.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Aprl.
Do. 6 m.-s. ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m.-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	142½
Do. Shanghai	192½
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian do.	25-2-0
Bombay do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any fluctuation to-day and the rates were well maintained.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares were the chief centre of attraction to-day and a smart rise of about Rs. 15 was recorded in them during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids after touching Rs. 498½ closed at Rs. 495.

Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 447½.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,062½ but closed at Rs. 1,055.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,330 to Rs. 1,320.

Centrals kept firm at Rs. 2,062½. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,545 and Kohinoors at Rs. 670.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 242½. Indore Malwas kept firm at Rs. 272½.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings stood unchanged at Rs. 147½.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 19 in the morning but before close they stood in demand at Rs. 20.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 113. Deferred opened at Rs. 327½, rapidly moved up to Rs. 340, but closed at Rs. 337½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 875 x. d.

Katni Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 109½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 226½ closed at Rs. 224½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 235.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 82 7/8.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95 3/8.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Bank of Madras, rate of interest is unchanged.

THE WORLD'S CALENDAR.

The Turkish Government has decided to adopt the Gregorian Calendar for the civil year. Three years ago the Chinese Government did the same. Of all the great States Russia is now the only one to adhere to the Julian calendar, says the "Daily News." The reason is chiefly to be sought in popular sentiment or popular superstition. The Russian peasant knows very little about the heathen origin of the Julian style. He only knows that it was sanctioned by the Nicean Council, whereas the Gregorian calendar is the work of a Pope. Even if he knew anything about Julius Caesar it is questionable whether he could not still prefer his calendar to the Gregorian. After all, a heathen is preferable to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which to him is the church of the Antichrist.

This was the argument ued in 1830 by Prince Lieven, the all-powerful Minister under Tsar Nicholas I., when the Russian Academy of Science decided in favour of adopting the Gregorian style. No amount of reference to the Protestant Germans, who adopted the "new" style in 1700, and to the equally Protestant English, who discarded the Julian calendar in 1752, availed the Academy in this dispute, and the Julian calendar, which is 13 days behind the Gregorian, has remained in force in Russia to this day.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. A 20

Zam-Buk
THE FINEST HEALER FOR THE SKIN.
To use Zam-Buk on any flesh wound or skin sore is the surest way to ward off the perils of Blood-poison, Ulceration, Festered Sores, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Scalp Sores, and Piles.
Zam-Buk can be depended on better than anything else, not only to swiftly soothe away the pain of a Cut, Bruise, Sprain, Burn, or Scald, but also to keep the broken skin free from infection by dirt and disease, and make it heal up quickly and naturally. Zam-Buk possesses such wonderful soothing, healing, and antiseptic power that it has aptly been termed "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Pot."
Zam-Buk does not contain animal fat, nor is it touched by human hands in the manufacture. It is the out-standing and distinctive feature of this wonderful remedy that it is prepared solely from rare herbal saps and juices, which (as blended together in Zam-Buk) possess wonderful antiseptic and disease-dispelling power. Being of unvarying quality, Zam-Buk always ensures quick and perfect healing.
Prices:—R. 1 per pot, or Rs. 2.4 for large family size (the Rs. 2.4 size contains nearly four times small size). Of all Chemists and Stores, or post-free for Rs. 1.2 and Rs. 2.8, direct from The Zam-Buk Company, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Also from Kemp & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo; and E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon.
KEEP A POT HANDY
HEALING SOOTHING
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bank of India Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Opera House, "The Breed of the Treshams," Matinee; "Under Two Flags". 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "The Cinema Star," 9-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umkuzi via Dhanusktodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Paria.
Dr. J. H. Moulton's Lecture on "The Great Migrations", University Hall, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "Grumpy," 9-30 p.m.
Opera House, "The Silver King" 9-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Islam" by Prof. Sajjad-Hussain Moulana Hali, Prarthana Samaj, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 11.

Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "Zoroastrian Influence," Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre "To-night's the Night."

SATURDAY, February, 12.

Bombay Races, 1st Day.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta with English mails due at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "Nedra,"; 9-30 p.m., The Bandmann Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

Feb. 8.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 12th:—

Sergt. C. H. Partridge and Corporal R. Graham.

Riding School.—Daily for recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—A and B Troops will parade today Wednesday 9th instant at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend.) Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword and bandoliers.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade at the Riding School on Friday the 11th inst. at 7-15 a.m. for dismounted drill. Dress.—Khaki, rifles and bandoliers.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from 11th to 21st March 1916.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

A. P. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Feb. 9.

23. Billets.—B and G Coys. will proceed to Billets under Company arrangements on Friday February 11th. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

24. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

M Coy. Thursday 10th inst.
K Coy. Friday 11th and Saturday 12th inst. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 8.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D., Commanding,

No. 56.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 6th Feb. 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.
Orderly Sergt. No 2 Company Sergt. B. T. Binks.

No. 57.—PARADES.

Wednesday 9th inst. at 7 a.m. 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday 12th inst at 7 a.m. 10in. B.L. Battery Drill at Mahalaxmi.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on Monday the 14th inst. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort, for inspection by the C. R. E. 6th (Poona) Division.

No. 64.—STRENGTH.

No. 207 Sapper H. D. Wachsel is struck off the strength of the Corps from 5-2-16.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner, V. D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Niblungen" ..... Wagner
Overture—"Lampa" ..... Herold
Valse—Die Hydropaten ..... Gungl
Selection—La Traviata ..... Verdi
Morceau—Melodie d'Aomur ..... Engelmann
Melodies from—"The Passing Show of 1914" ..... Finck
Entr' Acte (with Bell effect)—"Sahndon Bells" ..... Patridge.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Prof. Sajjad Hussain Moulana Hali (Panipat) will deliver an address on "Islam" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar will preside.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,182 of whom 3,880 were males, 3,284 females and 3,018 children. The average daily attendance was 360.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

A broker named Bhulabhai Jaisingbhai has reported to the Police that during his absence from his house in Sheik Memon Street on Monday at about noon, notes of the value of Rs. 575 have been removed by somebody.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Ganesh Raghunath Saokar of Thana Ramrao B. Dalvi, and Shankarrao R. Dalvi have on payment of Rs. 50 each been enrolled as Life-members of this Association. Mr. R. C. Kumar has been kind enough to make a gift of a large platform to this Association for its use.

BURIED ALIVE.

Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of one Sadu Gangaji, aged 30. The deceased, with other labourers, was engaged in digging earth on the top of a hill at Worlee, when at about 5 p.m. on Monday some portion of the hill gave away and fell on the deceased which burried him. When he was taken out he was found to be dead.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and five deaths from plague occurred in the city on Monday, Khetwadi, Parel and Sion reporting an attack and death each and Worli two attacks and two deaths. There were ten attacks and four deaths from small-pox. No cholera cases were reported. The total mortality from all causes was 82, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 12 of 1914. Out of 2,242 rats caught during the day, 40 were found to be plague-stricken.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

On behalf of the Officers and Members of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, and of the Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, addresses will be presented to Mr. Herbert G. Clark, District Superintendent, on his being honoured with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal; and to Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Divisional Surgeon, Cosmopolitan Division, on his nomination as a Justice of the Peace, on Sunday, the 13th February, at the premises of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, opposite Charni Road Station, Queens Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, J.P., will preside.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY CLEANER

Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of Naja Mama and Esu., both aged 14 years, working in the docks.

On Monday last seventeen men and boys were taken on board the steamer Hunstead, which had come out of the dry dock about four days ago, for the purpose of cleaning the well of the ship. When they were cleaning the bilges Naja's foot slipped, as the place was slippery, and he fell to the bottom of the ship where there was about nine inches of water. The boy Esuf also fell down, and a man named Bhaya who went to help them also fell. When they were taken up it was found that the boys were dead. Bhaya was also injured and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths through drowning.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

OPEN AIR SPORTS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a programme of open-air sports was arranged for the benefit of the working class people in the Compound of Damajibhai Laxmichand Jain Dharmatthanak, Chinchpokli on Sunday the 6th instant in the afternoon. The sports consisted of "Khokho" Football, Races, High Jumps, Tug-of-War, etc., and about 100 boys took part in them. After the sports were over a meeting was held which was presided over by Dr. Fardunji N. Bisni L.M., & S., Messrs. Lalaye, Kalekar and Dr. Saulunke spoke on the usefulness of the open-air sports and advised the boys to desist from spending their Holi holidays in objectional manner and to attend the Night classes in their localities. The prizes were distributed to the winners by Dr. Fardunji N. Bisni.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. M. V. Pradhan were also amongst those who were present.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been collected by Mr. K. M. Khandwala, Girgaum Tram Terminus, with the help of a few other workers, in aid of the Bankura Sanmilani Famine Relief Fund. Of the total collection, a sum of Rs. 431 has been already sent to Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Fund, at Calcutta. As the distress in Bankura is still very acute further contributions from sympathisers will be gratefully received by Mr. Khandwala:—

Sheth Vanmalidas Jethabhai, Rs. 51; Mr. Dabendranath Dinshaw, Rs. 50; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Rs. 25; A Lady Sympathiser, Rs. 25; Sympathisers, Rs. 31; Mr. Devidas J. Desai, Rs. 15; Mr. V. M. Pakwasa, Rs. 20; A Sympathiser, Rs. 25; Mr. T. N. M., Rs. 10; Mr. Dalpatram, Rs. 5; A Parsi, Rs. 10; Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Rs. 5; Mr. Manilal D. Nanavati, Rs. 3; Mr. H. D. Velinker, Rs. 5, Swami Bhaskaranand, Rs. 10; Mr. Diwan, Rs. 10; Mr. Manecklal, Rs. 10; Mr. Nanabhai Bhagubhai, Rs. 5; Mr. Bakshi, Rs. 2; A Lady, Rs. 2; Mr. Dhanprasao Vakil, Rs. 5; Mrs. Surajben Chandulal Kazi, Rs. 4; Dr. Merchant, Rs. 5; Mr. Balaram, Rs. 5; Mr. T. K. Gujjar, Rs. 2; A Parsi, Rs. 3; Mr. Takkhan, Rs. 2; Mr. H. M. M., Rs. 3; Mrs. Mangubai Modi, Rs 5; Mr. D. N. C., Rs. 2; and Sums of Rupee one and less, Rs. 122-12-3; Total Rs. 462-12-3.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

APPLIED TO BURMESE DISTRICTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

The Governor-General in Council has directed Sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India Act V of 1915 to come into force with effect from the date of notification in four district in Burma, viz., Rangoon town, Amherst, Yamethin, and Mandalay.

DACOITY AT KIDDERPORE.

FOUR MAHOMEDANS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The Police Magistrate of Alipore yesterday committed four Mahomedans to the Sessions on a charge of having committed dacoity in a hackney carriage. It appears that a Marwari merchant of Kidderpore on the 27th November last was coming to Kidderpore in a hackney carriage with Rs. 1,000. On the way the accused, one of whom is the driver of the hackney carriage assaulted the Marwari and snatched away the purse containing the money. They dragged him out and then drove away at full speed.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR ON REVIVAL OF SANSKRIT.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Feb. 7.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar presided over the lectures in the afternoon. The subjects treated related to Sanskrit literature. His Highness delivered his opening speech in Hindi, which was frequently punctuated with loud applause. In it he made a most passionate appeal to revive and spread education in Sanskrit literature and to devote more attention to their ancient religious teachings. He hoped this University would be a precursor of many more to come. He was loudly cheered and thanked when he announced a grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum for five years to the University for a chair of Sanskrit literature and hilosophy.

CLOSE OF LECTURES.

BENARES, Feb. 8.

To-day we saw the close of the University extension lectures as also other functions connected with the movement.

The Maharaja of Nabha presided over the lectures, the first of which was by Prof. Geddes on the ideals of a modern university. His speech was full of suggestions and was highly appreciated so much so that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rose immediately after the speech and on behalf of the University Society and Hindu community at large, invited the Professor to come and advise them in their work.

Other lectures followed, the programme ending with a Hindi lecture by the Hon. Pandit himself in which he offered some sound advice to young students.

Taking advantage of Prof. Geddes' visit here the University people took him to the site of the University to-day and obtained his advice on plans and buildings.

The University week thus came to a close, everything passing off most successfully. Most of the visitors are leaving the station to-night and by to-morrow afternoon all of them will have left.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S ACTIVITY

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The newly started Punjab Muslim League appears to have started work in right earnest.

At a meeting of its executive committee held yesterday all the previous resolutions were confirmed and Mr. Badruddin Duereshi, was deputed to draft a report on the customary law of the Punjab. A committee was appointed to report on the Lahore Mahomedan burial grounds and a resolution asked the leading Mahomedan lawyers and notables of Jhang and Mozaffergarh to form a committee in order to find out the real causes which led to unfortunate incidents in those places.

Meanwhile the old Muslim League of which Nawab Fateh Ali Kazilbash is President and the Hon. Mahomed Shafi, Secretary, is also convening its meeting.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

The January "Indian Review" is full of interesting matter. It opens with a criticism of the Congress Presidential Address by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Shastri, President of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Shamanath Mushran, Bar.-at-Law, writing on the Congress and the Moslem League, rejoices that the League is now looking at the great question of India's future from the view point of the Congress leaders. Professor N. M. Muzumdar in a lenghy paper entitled "Colonial Self-Government: its Meaning and Form," gives a clear and succinct account of the origin and growth of British colonies, their constitution, executive legislature and various other important questions, which at present will be found partcularly useful in view of the united demand of the Congress and Moslem League for Self-Government on Colonial lines. Aong other articles of interest are: "Bulgaria's Debt to the Allies," by Professor R. M. Statham, M.A.; "The Educational Problem in India," by Mr. William Jesse, M.A.; "British Women in Wartime," by Saint Nihal Singh: "How can England know more about Inlia," by Pandit Shyama Shankar, M.A.; and "World Statistics of Illiteracy," by the late Mr. S. M. Dikshit, B.A., LL.B. A special feature of this issue are the important excerpts from the Presidential Addresses of the Congress, the Molem League, the Indian Commercial Congress, and the Social, Industrial, Mahomedan Educational, the Indian Christian, the Temperance, the Theistic, the Ayurvedic and the Bhatia Conferences held during the last week of December at Bombay. We have also the portraits of the various Presidents. This number contains the full text of the speeches on "Self-Government for India" delivered at the last session of the Indian National Congress by Sir S. P. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Babu Surendranath Bannerjea, Mrs. Annie Besant and the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The views of Sr Dorab Tata on "Technical Education for India," the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim on "the Education of the Masses," Professor Karve on "Secondary and Higher Education of Women," the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on "Commercial Autonomy for India," Raja Sir Harnam Singh on "Indian Christians and the Spirit of Nationality." the Hon. Mr. Gokul Prasad on the "Outlook for Temperance Reform," the Hon. Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar on the "Bond of Union among Indian Theists," Kaviraj Jamini Bhushan Roy on the "Ayurvedic System of Medicine," and Dr. Hira Lal on the "Social Problems of the Bhatia community" are also printed in this number. The "Review" contains besides the various sections several topical portraits and illustrations.

BANDMANN COMPANY.

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

A DELIGHTFUL PLAY.

Gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion are not often presented in a kindly light on the stage. It is easier to make them the butt of the audience and to present them as being devoid of any sort of human attributes but that of accumulating money by fair means or foul. The author of "Potash and Perlmutter" has struck an original line in Jewish character,—that is original as far as the stage is concerned, but more true to life than the usual stage conception. Potash and Perlmutter are as Hebrewish as they can be, when they are engaged in business transactions; and the few peeps we get of their capacity for "doing down" the smartest Yankee shows them to be second to none of their race in this respect. This is evident all through. But they come out strong when they are called upon to make a sacrifice, which involves the credit of their firm, for a young clerk who has done them good service and has managed to win the heart of Potash's pretty daughter. Their business is special lines in ladies' costumes in the wholesale way, and the young clerk is a Russian youth, who is suddenly arrested on an extradition warrant, charged by the Russian authorities with a political crime which means his death if he is extradited. Potash and Perlmutter, who, up to that moment, have been seen only as the most money grubbing sharp-practising parsimonious pair of Jews imaginable, rise to the occasion nobly. They go bail for their young assistant for a sum, the loss of which means bankruptcy to their business; the senior partner cheerfully faces the loss by helping the young man to "skip" when his case seems hopeless and the other partner, after a preliminary explosion, accepts the situation without a reproach when he discovers what has happened. Fortunately everything turns out all right. The youth who has gone off to Canada comes back to surrender himself, when he discovers from the newspapers the ruin that his escape will bring to his benefactors, and arrives in time to discover that his innocence has been proved.

The piece is full of the most delightful humour throughout. During the first act there is a constant series of little comedies, complete in themselves, in the procession of American business men who come into the firms' offices to transact business or to offer their services. For some time we see nothing but the worst side,—though a highly entertaining side,—of Potash and Perlmutter. They are only food for laughter. But afterwards when the dramatic arrest of Boris Andrieff changes the character of the play we discover that they are the possessors of very large hearts and full of those human qualities, which are the real test of mankind when the time comes to stand by one's friends. Mr. Johnny Osborne as Potash gave a wonderful presentation of an elderly Jew. He was guilty of exaggeration occasionally, but he never lost the character of his part throughout and always conveyed a genuine impression of his emotions. It was in many ways a great performance. Mr. Compton Coutts, who played Perlmutter, would find it difficult to be bad in anything he undertook. He is too sound an actor for that. But he was not quite in his element. He began well but he had some difficulty in keeping up the accent. He had one great moment at the end of the second act when his scornful denunciation of the smart and unscrupulous lawyer, who wants to show the pair an easy way out of their troubles by getting back the fugitive, revealed a dramatic power which the persiflage which we are accustomed to associate with Mr. Coutts had not led us to expect. But his performance was unequal and he was not always in the character. A very delightful performance was that of Miss Betty Linley as Miss Goldman, the expert costume designer, who comes into the firm in a state of haughty contempt for the partners, and remains to stand by them and the clerk,—with whom she is really in love,—and to marry Perlmutter. Miss Linley had the distinction of being the only member of the company who managed to maintain a fairly consistent American accent, only relapsing into her English vowels on rare occasions, an offence of which the others were very frequently guilty. But apart from this she played with great charm and considerable force, and confirmed the impression that she has a future before her as an actress in comedy. With the exception of the failure to talk American like Americans the rest of the parts were very well-played. An exception should be made of Mr. Hallett, whose American was excellent. and who gave a clever study of a commercial traveller. Mr. Hodgson had not much to do as Boris Andrieff but was quiet and effective. Mr. Granby was beautifully brutal and cynical as the lawyer, who is prepared to earn his fees by any sort of means and Mr Coyne gave an excellent study of a smart business Yank. Another good performance was that of Miss Evelyn Shelley as Mrs. Potash. Miss Mary Linley was pretty and charming in the unpretentious part of the daughter.

FIND OF ANCIENT COPPER COINS.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Feb. 8.

While two Moplahs of Ariyur Amshom, Ponani Taluk, were digging in a *paramba* they came upon a bronze goblet secured in a copper vesel, which contained some copper coins bearing certain inscription which are indecipherable. They bear the impress of an image on one side. Being of archaeological interest these coins have been forwarded by the Collector to the Curator, Government Museum, Madras. They are believed to have been in use during the reign of Tamerlane.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"MRS. DOT."

"Mrs. Dot" is funny in quite a different way from the previous night's broad comedy but through the medium of the Howitt-Phillips Company it provided quite as much amusement at the Royal Opera House last night.

A "Marriage of Convenience" has been arranged between Gerald Halstane and Nellie Sellinger by the lady's mother, one of the Society marriage market type. Gerald meets a very fascinating widow and promptly falls in love with her, but has compunctions about breaking his engagement with Nellie. Mrs. Dot, the charming widow, schemes that it shall be broken off without in any way damaging Gerald's honour with the aid of a young man and an old benedict who is much too clever to fall into the matrimonial net himself. It is a delightful comedy full of caustic wit, not a little of which is provided by James Blenkinsop, the confirmed bachelor.

This part was played with appreciation of its fine points by Mr. Charles Howitt. But naturally the principal person in the play was Mrs. Dot herself. Miss Gertrude Godart gave a magnificent interpretation of the part: so good, indeed, that she would have quite captivated a London audience. During the short intervals that she was off the stage one could scarcely repress impatience for her return. It was a great pity that she was not supported by Mr. Elagert. The clever speeches that fell to his part as Gerald Halstane were rushed through without regard for their meaning and only those who had seen the play before could fully appreciate them. The other characters in the play were of lesser importance, but were well done as they always are by this company. Mr. Rawdon was worthy of special mention as Charles.

There is to be another matinée at 4-30 this afternoon, last Saturday's great success "The Breed of the Treshams" being repeated, while at night "Under Two Flags" is the piece to be presented.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the Nort-West Frontier Province arrived at Delhi yesterday on a short visit to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel Pritchard, Lieut.-Colonel R. A. E. Benn has been posted as Resident at Jaipur.

Mr. S. S. Waterfield on return from leave in March, will take Lieut.-Colonel Benn's place as Political Agent of Shirohi and Tonk.

Major G. H. Anderson from Bharatpur will replace Major Drummond as Assistant Resident, Mewar, when the latter succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Peacock as Political Agent of of Kotah.

LOSS OF TWO POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION OF THEIR SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

A Press communiqué states:—

On the 5th instant news was received of the death by a fall from a railway train, of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Pritchard, of the Political Department. The deceased officer, who was on his way to Bombay preparatory to retirement, had for a year been resident in Jaipur and had served in the Political Department for 28 years, chiefly in Rajputana and Central India. He was an officer of ripe experience whose chivalrous nature and generous qualities won him general affection and respect.

The recent death in England of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Showers, C.S.I., C.I.E., has deprived the Political Department of the services of an officer of particularly high attainments. Though he never reached the position of a first class Resident, he had served Government with marked success in many important appointments including those of Political Agent, Khelat, Resident at Jaipur and Resident of Nepal.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council as already notified will be held on the 15th and not on the 9th February as appeared by mistake in the message from Delhi dated 5th February.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay passed on Saturday orders in the case against two Gurkhas and a Hindu who were called upon to show cause against being allowed to reside in Mandalay district owing to their having circulated false rumours of war. His Worship considered that in the interests of administration of the district accused should be required to reside elsewhere. A warning under section 2 (c) of Regulation I of 1907 would be served on the accused. As some of them had property they would be allowed seven days to remove it. Accused were produced in the court from jail and released after signing the warning order.

The services of Mr. C. S. Whitworth, Assistant Coal Superintendent of State Railways, have been lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Sir James Meston has been invited to convene a public meeting to consider the question of the U. P. War Fund. The meeting will take place in the Kaisar Bagh Baradari, Lucknow, on the 14th instant. The meeting will create an occasion for an expression of the wishes of the province in the matter and will indicate in what way the people wish to give further assistance in the prosecution of the war. It will also suggest the agency for making their efforts most effective.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The weather conditions proving delightful, there was a big muster of spectators and the sport witnessed was of capital order. Speculation was very keen and owing to good handicapping winners were very difficult to find. The racing was of an exciting nature.

THE MAYO PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Wallen's LADY BUNNY, 7-4, Stokes ... 1
Mr. Donetil's TATLER, 8-8, Billett 2
Mr. Butler's NAREB, 10-7, Mr. Roddick ... 3
Also Ran:—Masonic 8-12, Cartridge 6-11.

Betting:—Twos Lady Bunny, 5 to 2 Nareb and Masonic, sixes Tatler, fifteens Cartridge.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 17 and Rs 22 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Lady Bunny led, followed by Masonic, Nareb and Tatler. Two furlongs from home Masonic dropped and Tatler moving up challenged the leader who however kept going and won the race by a length, ¾ length between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Alec's VILLAGE GIRL, 8-12, Fitzgibbon 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's GREY LIGHT, 9-5, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Sattar's TOKEN, 8-6, Stokes 3
Also Ran:—Little Arch 8-6, Frisette 9-12, Wallace Plaid 8-8, Yod 7-4, Sidonia 6-12.

Betting:—Twos Grey Light and Token, threes Village Girl, eights to twenties the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race:—Village Girl, Grey Light, Token and Little Arch was the order at the start and they finished in that order, 1½ length and 1½ length dividing them.

Time:—1 min. 2 4-5 secs.

THE FIRST JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1½ Mile.

Mr. Watson's MAXINA, 9-5, Thompson ... 1
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR, 9-4, Barker ... 2
Mr. Lauder and Lt.-Col. Smith's VOLTAIR, 10-5, Stokes 3
Also Ran:—Canberra 11-12, Dolly Dimple 10-13, Bellower 9-12, Wide Awake 9-4, F. E. 9-5, Foolsteps Fearless 8-10, Dynevor Park 9-2, Tallawah 7-0.

Betting:—Threes Voltair, fours Dolly Dimple and Bellower, sixes Canberra, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 77 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 34 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Bellower Foolsteps Fearless and Betty Birr was the order at the start, Voltair being last. From the half-mile post Betty Birr went to the front and was followed by Voltair. These two were making a ding-dong race of it when Maxina coming like a bolt from the blue, passed them winning by ¾ length, a head between the second and the third.

Time:—2 mins. 37 1-5 secs.

THE VALENTINE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

The Earl of Suffolk's BOSS LEE, 8-4, Mason 1
Messrs. Nanjee and Ramshaw's PANTOMINE, 9-8, E. Huxley 2
Mr. Galstaun's BLOUZELINDA, 8-8, Billes 3
Also Ran:—Stage Fright 8-7, Winchester 8-3, Watch Tower 9-1, Milliner 8-10.

Betting:—Twos Blouzelinda, 5 to 2 Watch Tower, threes Winchester, fives Pantomine and Boss Lee, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 55 for win Rs. 19, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race:—Blouzelinda, Boss Lee and Winchester, Watch Tower being last. But four furlongs from home Boss Lee took command and though Pantomine tried her best to be on terms with the leader she failed by 1½ length, a neck off Blouzelinda the third.

Time:—1 min. 40 1-5 secs.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's MARY, 8-3, O'Neil 1
Mr. Donetil's TURBULENT, 8-12, Billett ... 2
Mr. Butler's PQRT OF SPAIN, 8-13, Mason 3
Also Ran:—Bhel Sapphire 9-2, Sumurun 9-12, Vice Royal 8-11, Warden 8-7, S-O-S 8-10, Flashlight 7-8, Pretty Boy 6-11.

Betting:—Threes Mary and Warden, fours Port of Spain, fives Sumurun, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 for places.

The Race:—Pretty Boy led with Port of Spain next, then Mary. After going four furlongs the leader retired and Port of Spain took up the running. Mary now forged ahead, followed by Turbulent and after a good race Mary won by ¾ length, ¾ length between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 28 2-5 secs.

THE TOTALIZATOR HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Donetil's LITTLE STAR, 7-9, Billett ... 1
Mr. Conningham's BLACKMAILER, 9-5, Vick 2
Mr. Lauder's DONE AGAIN, 9-4, Stokes ... 3
Also Ran:—Lesto 10-7, Pierrot 7-11, Landore 7-4.

Betting:—5 to 4 Lesto, 5 to 2 Blackmailer, fours Done Again, sixes Little Star.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 59 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race:—Done Again as usual led at great speed and soon established a big gap. After five furlongs she began to go back to her field and Little Star cleverly ridden by Billett went forward to win by 2 lengths, 1½ length between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

CRICKET AT BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Feb. 7.

The two days' cricket match which was commenced yesterday between the Maharaja of Kashmir's team and the U. P. Colleges team, resulted in a draw, the Kashmir team leading on the first innings. This was followed up by hockey matches.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The tenth championship dog show organised by the Calcutta Kennel Club, was opened to-day; and it seems to be the finest yet held, the number of entries being larger than in previous years and the quality of animals much above the average standard.

251 dogs were exhibited against 203 last year. In the class of Irish terriers the number of exhibits was small. Tibetan spaniels were few. Yorkshire terriers were admitted to be good. Pommeranians were specially good. Little Japanese dogs made a pretty collection and so did also Penkinese which excelled in quality. Great Danes were of especial merit. Three Tibetan sheep dogs were exhibited, one being a monster. Miss Carmichael will distribute the awards to-morrow.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 9, 1916.

THE ATTACK ON THE UNIVERSITY.

The decision at which the Senate of the University of Bombay arrived on Monday, regarding the proposal for a Joint Examination Board to conduct a single examination replacing the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, though it, at least, gives the opponents of the proposal a further opportunity to defeat it. But as Mr. Setalvad said, the proposal implies such a fundamental departure from the constitution and abrogation of the status of the University that it ought not even to have been discussed. That is a point that cannot be too often insisted upon. It is from this standpoint that we believe that the best course the Senate could have adopted would have been to accept Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's motion to dissolve the meeting, with a view to preventing an uncalled for discussion on a subject that sought to imperil the jurisdiction of the University. However, now that the amendment of Dr. Viegas, appointing a Committee to report on the proposal and on the Matriculation and School Final Examinations generally in all their possible bearings, has been accepted we need not for the present labour this point. But, it is important to point out that, though technically the Committee is appointed to consider the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee, it is, in effect, appointed to re-consider the whole question of the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations. It may thus altogether reject the proposal for a Joint Examination Board,—and we trust it will. In any case the conferring of such wide powers on the Committee engenders the hope that, far from supporting Mr. Sharpe's revolutionary and re-actionary measure, it will be able to suggest concrete proposals for the development and improvement of the Matriculation Examination, proposals that will give the quietus for all time to come to all indirect attempts of Government to interfere with the rights of the University as well as to the impatient criticisms of those members of the Senate, who in their laudable zeal for reforms in detail, seem prone to be willing to barter away all principles and the freedom of the University.

The discussion which took place on the question on Monday was in many ways important and instructive,—especially having regard to the fact that it revealed certain facts of a significant, if not sinister, character. For one thing, it made it as clear as anything could be that the proposal for a Joint Board really originated not from the University but from the Government. As Mr. Setalvad told the Senate, when the matter originally came before the Syndicate a sub-committee was appointed and before that sub-committee the appointment of a joint-committee was suggested. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in that connection made a minute which embodied what the right position was. He disapproved of the recommendation regarding a joint-committee, because he rightly thought it would impair the constitution and integrity of the University, and, moreover, would be a set-back to secondary education in the Presidency. Sir Pherozeshah then suggested that the matter be first placed before the Senate before a conference of the kind was proposed. There could have been no wiser course. But, as Mr. Setalvad added, the Syndicate disregarded this view and appointed a Joint-committee and thus placed the Senate in a very embarassing position; for the Senate could not rightly be held responsible for the views of a committee which it alone should have the power to appoint but in the appointment of which it had had no voice. Dr. Viegas, therefore, did well to emphasize his protest that the Committee was not appointed jointly by the Government and the University, for the Syndicate could not call itself the University. More astonishing yet is the fact that, as Mr. Pranjpye, who was a member of the joint-committee, said, the proposal was brought forward not as one recommended by the Syndicate, but by Mr. Sharp on his own responsibility. And to this has to be added the further significant fact that the Report, which purported to be the Joint-committee's Report, was signed and sent to the Senate by Mr. Sharp, not in his capacity as Chairman of the Joint-committee, but as the Director of Public Instruction.

In the face of these disclosures, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the proposal emanated in reality from the Government, whose declared policy it is to bring about the abolition of the Matriculation. Hence neither the cynical apologies of Mr. Sharp nor the passionate, and unjudicial, outburst of Mr. Justice Beaman can explain away this fundamental fact. Mr. Justice Beaman declared that he opposed Sir Narayan's motion to dissolve the meeting on principle. The point which Mr. Justice Beaman completely overlooks is that the character of the proposal was such that the Senate ought not to entertain it at all. The right, and the only remedy, in such a case was dissolution. Nor was Mr. Justice Beaman's plea on the ground of the maintenance of the dignity and usefulness of the University at all to the point. Could it, for a moment, be argued that the members of a University who agreed to discuss a question which is forced upon them and which moreover aims at impairing the dignity and the usefulness of the University, by admitting external interference with its jurisdiction and the surrender of its powers of control, discuss such a matter and yet maintain that dignity and usefulness. It is needless to combat Mr. Justice Beaman's view that those who opposed the original proposal imported prejudice into their discussion or were actuated by the unworthy motives he would attribute to them. Criticism of that kind does not deserve an answer, and it comes with bad grace from one who, in the same breath, asks those he would criticise not to attribute unworthy motives to their opponents. But we have no wish to waste time on the discussion of Mr. Justice Beaman's irrelevancies. The matter is too serious for that. It gravely concerns, not only the independence and freedom of the University, but the whole future of Education and its control in this Presidency. The battle against the attempt to officialise and departmentalise the University has to be fought all over again. It is necessary to expose as fully as possible the genesis and progress of this subtle and sinister movement, and to reveal the grave danger that underlies its revival by Mr. Sharp's proposal. That we shall do in future articles on the subject.

A KATHIAWAR GRIEVANCE.

An extraordinary state of things exists in the non-maritime States of Kathiawar by reason of the establishment of a Customs Frontier at Viramgam and other Nakas extending along the frontires of some of these States. The position is so extraordinary that the bare recital of the facts would suffice to bring home the conviction to the mind of all dispassionate persons that very grave injustice have been done to the non-maritime States of Kathiawar. The Indian Tariff Act of 1894 purported to apply to Foreign European settlements in India and the territories of such Indian Chiefs as possessed maritime borders and ports, through which foreign dutiable goods might pass into British territory to the detriment of British customs revenue. It could not, for obvious reasons, have been the intention of the Act that its provisions should be applied to non-maritime States. How then did the Act come to be applied to non-maritime States? The British Customs authorities could not come to an arrangement with certain maritime States of Kathiawar in respect of the imposition of the British tariff in the ports of the States in question. The rights or wrongs of the controversy between the Government of India and the States do not concern us here. The point is that, because a certain arrangement could not be arrived at between the Government of India and the maritime States of Kathiawar, the Government set up a preventive line, which in Lord Sydenham's words has "cut off Kathiawar from the rest of India," and incidentally caused grave injury to the Chiefs and subjects of the non-maritime States. It is as clear as anything can be that the Tariff Act could not be applied to non-maritime territories in such wise as to inflict innumerable hardships on people passing either within the limits of the non-maritime States themselves or to British India. The harrassment and inquisitorial practices that have resulted are well within the knowledge of the Government of Bombay and should be within the knowledge of the Government of India as well. They are set forth in a memorial to Lord Willingdon, and for ourselves we may say that it has never been our misfortune to peruse so cruel a tale of public suffering. Not only are articles of *prima facie* foreign origin subjected to duty, but also others of equally *prima facie* local origin, such as local grains, sand, stones! The Tariff Act was intended to affect the entry of foreign goods into British India, but not goods of local production passing from one non-maritime Kathiawar State to another State, or one village to another village within the same State. In actual fact, the bulk of the customs revenue on the Kathiawar frontier is derived from local produce. One can understand the establishment of a preventive line on the frontiers of the maritime States. That would be in perfect accord with the policy of the Act. What has actually happened is that the Act has been applied to purposes entirely foreign to its whole scheme, thus causing the maximum of preventible hardship and harassment to the unfortunate people living in the non-maritime States. If Lord Willingdon examines the matter on the spot, His Excellency will, we are assured, not hesitate to put a stop to a most objectionable system. It is ironical to recall that Lord Sydenham nearly five years ago said, "the abolition of the Viramgam line has been an object of my most earnest desire ever since I realised all that it implied." That is a sentiment which could not but be entertained by any sympathetic Governor who realised all that this arbitrary and galling system implies to the Chiefs and their subjects, and for that reason we feel assured that when Lord Willingdon has acquired a full knowledge of the facts, his sympathy and sense of justice will impel him to bring about the consummation which Lord Sydenham failed to do.

Notes of the Day

"Its Your Money we Want!"

The gratifying information comes from Washington that words will not be allowed to stand in the way of the success of the Lusitania negotiations. This is where American commonsense and business instinct comes in. The success of the negotiations is the first object, and success apparently means, not an arrival at a just conclusion, whether that spells war or not, but some sort of jiggery pokery that will enable President Wilson's Government to pocket the indemnity and their pride at the same time. "Pay the fine and we are content to forego the question as to whether you have committed a crime or not" is Uncle Sam's motto, when Wilson rules at Washington. So the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, after a cabinet meeting at which Germany's offer of a douceur was discussed, was able to say that the matter was practically settled, the only question remaining probably being how much Germany is to pay. In the meanwhile the officials at Washington, whose views are so constantly cabled, will still have something to talk about to the press, as it appears the status of the Appam is not yet decided after all. Fortunately the passengers appear to have slipped off the gangway during one of the intervals of Washington indecision and some of them are already on their way to England. That is just as well, as this latest decision not to decide might have led to their re-arrest, had they remained behind.

Mysterious Telegrams.

Two telegrams which we publish to-day seem to suggest that something has been held back by the Censor. "Much concern," we are told, "is felt as to the fate of twenty-eight naval and military men who were passengers by the Appam. There were no prisoners on board the raider." How is it known who were or were not on board the raider? Does this mean, therefore, that she has been captured. That is the only feasible explanation of the telegram, yet it is difficult to suggest any reason, if such is the case, why the news should be kept back, and still more difficult to imagine, if it *is* being held back, why another telegram with this reference to the matter should be allowed to come through. Another telegram tells us that the Kiel authorities have warned the inhabitants against crowding the streets during air-raids. Well, that is a very natural caution. It has been given to the inhabitants of all great cities in England and we imagine that the German authorities have not waited till now before awaking to the danger. Its repetition now would suggest that the Allies' aeroplanes have been visiting Kiel. But why again should that news be withheld? The reason is so far to seek in both cases, that we might dismiss the idea from our minds, were it not that previous experience teaches us that the ways of the Censors are not always open to an obviously logical explanation.

National Economy.

In an able article in the "Daily News." Mr. Frank Dilnot sets forth a very practical programme for the English people for the exercise of national economy. He explains his scheme, keeping three main points all the time in view:—

1. An expenditure on comfort or luxury which uses up money otherwise available for war savings.
2. An expenditure which not only wastes money, but distracts energy and labour from the national cause.
3. An expenditure which, covering both the previous points, produces direct evils of its own, and actively destroys war efficiency in the community.

Taking the third point first which has especial reference to the excessive use of alcohol, he pleads for absolute restriction on the sale of drink,—a step adopted, largely, earlier in the war by Russia. The next thing would be to help those who are at present enjoying luxury to lead a simpler life. He would, for instance, stop the private use of motor cars with all the expenses connected with them by preventing the sale of petrol, except for Government purposes,—the chauffeurs to be engaged in transport work, of which there is an unlimited amount.

Other Suggested Restrictions.

A good many other cherished custome would also have to go by the board if this matter of national economy is to be seriously taken up. "We shall have to encourage" writes Mr. Dilnot,

> the simple life by restrictions regarding the use of large numbers of servants, male and female, in private residences. This extravagance cannot be defended.

Again, besides suggesting the discontinuance of inessential trades and businesses, Mr. Dilnot proceeds:—

> The outrush of well-to-do people to foreign holiday resorts must be stopped. This is no time for wealthy pleasure-seekers to take their money abroad. Egypt and Spain and Scandinavia and Switzerland must do without their English crowds. Wealthy people who want relaxation must try to find it somewhere within these islands. I am not sure that they won't enjoy themselves quite as much as if they went abroad, and they will be spending the money where it ought to be spent.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Dispatch.

Sir Ian Hamilton, whose eagerly expected Gallipoli dispatch we published the other day has, says the "Daily News" unlike most of his brother military officers, been famous for his liberal sentiments. "The man who has the bad Jingo military spirit," he once said, "is the man who has no more idea of touching a rifle than he would have of touching a red hot poker." Sir Ian, however, has recently been made famous as a "polisher of periods." He is, indeed, a considerable stylist,—and incidentally by no means contemptible poet—and his last dispatch is an ample testimony of it. A great story in fact has rarely been more movingly told. A brilliant example from it may be recalled. It is the account of Colonel Beauchamp, the "bold self-confident officer" who, with his 16 officers and 250 men, found a weak spot in the enemy's line and went on driving the Turks before him:—

> "Nothing more was ever seen or heard of them. They charged into the forests and were lost to sight or sound. Not one of them ever came back."

If the memory of Colonel Beauchamp and his gallant men ever perishes, it will surely not be because they lacked a historian well qualified to do justice to their exploit.

German in the Public Schools.

We have previously referred to the ridiculous attempt of German educationists to discourage the use of English and French in the schools of Germany. This movement is in keeping with the more formidable and most carefully-planned attack upon the liberty of intelligence implied in the Teutonic scheme of imposing "Kultur." All great thought, literature, or art, has passed from the hands of single nations into the possession of the world. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Incorporated Association of Headmasters at a meeting held at the Guildhall, passed resolutions deprecating foolish attacks on German as a school subject. German, after all, is still the language of Goethe and Schiller and Heine, as well as of Bernhardi and Treitchski and Wilhelm II. Besides even the utilitarian value of German in future cannot be gainsaid, for trade relations between England and Germany cannot be permanently severed. If, therefore, German was a good subject for school study in the past it is a good subject now.

"All About the War."

AN INDIAN COMPILATION.

The Indian Review War Book compares with some of the best productions of its kind. It is a compendium of almost all that a general reader may require to know in respect of the war. A biggish volume of about 450 pages of solid matter by numerous contributors, Indian as well as European, it is introduced by the Governor of Madras. The Introduction is felicitously couched in a few appreciative paragraphs, and the only fault that we have to find with this collection of various interesting and important articles is that the valuable prefatory lines by Lord Pentland could perhaps have been accorded larger print. As a compilation edited by an Indian it is worthy of praise as much for the illustrious contributors he has succeeded in inducing to contribute towards its utility as for the scope and variety of its contents. There are interesting illustrations almost at every third page. All the Ruling Chiefs of India in any way connected with the War are here prominently represented. Among some of the principal contributors are Sir P. D. Pattani, Sir P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer, Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, Dr. D. Sarbadhikari, and Mr. D. E. Wacha. The bulk the more solid part of the book is written by Professors of various colleges, especially the Christian College of Madras. The latter are original articles and are above the make-shift compositions got up for the day. Among the articles special mention may be made of those of Professor Macphail, Prof. Macartney, Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, Prof. Ramanathan, and Dr. Hume. Especially commendable is the whole section on "Medical Relief in the War," Major Bryson writing on "Field and Base Hospitals," Captain Russel on "Hospital Ships." Prof Kale of Bombay writes on "War and Indian Trade," and "The Effects of War on Indian trade," is also discussed by Prof. Stanley Jevons. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, and Mrs. Besant discuss "India and the War." Prof. Rajagopalchariyar has some pertinent remarks to make on "Ethics of War in Ancient India," and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has a few thoughtful paragraphs on "War and Christianity." Whilst short sketches like "Women in War" by a Hindu Woman, and "Air-craft in Modern Warfare," by Mr. J. W. Madeley, and "Prize Courts and Prize Law" by Mr. K. Subba Reddy, will attract readers of diverse views, General Bannermann's "Use of Asphyating Gas" gives the reader in a brief space information which he may not readily find at hand except by the tedious process of wading through the files of newspapers. The maps are another feature of the compilation. The portion of the pre-war political correspondence, the telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser, the Tsar, and King George, and the Ministers' speeches find their due place here. On various places references have been made to the employment of Indian troops and the laudatory expressions on the part of British officers and statesmen on the morale and efficiency of the Indian army. The remarks of the "New Statesman" on the reward of Indian loyalty has been rightly given prominence in this book. There are pithy and informing lines devoted to the numerous fighting races of India including the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Mahrattas, the Rajputs, the Jats, Dogras, the Baluchis, the Panjabee Musalmans, and the Pathans. Mr. Natesan's compilation naturally has employed local talent and we find a majority of contributors to be from the Madras Presidency. For the same reason place is accorded to the fighting clans of south India as people generally when they think or speak of India ignorantly neglect the Southern portion of the continent. The number of sepoys recruited there is very small, but it is to be remembered that a large portion of the military classes have only recently turned their swords into ploughshares and may again with a little training could be won back to the profession of their fathers. The Nairs are considered the Kshatriyas of Southern India; the Triyas are of remarkable physique; the Coorgs are ethnically related to the Nairs; the Reddis numbering two millions and a half were more martial in the early days of Christianity and are still remarkable for physical strength; the Bedars fought with valour in the Mysore wars against the British. But perhaps the finest potential recruiting ground for Southern India is to be found in the Moplah community. In bravery and personal dash they are accounted as second to none in the world.

"Indians and the Victoria Cross" makes very interesting reading as a permanent brilliant page in Indian history. It is immediately followed by a few noteworthy cuttings from the British Press on the Indian troops. They are very gratifying notes and sometimes offer a contrast to the grudging encomium extorted from the Anglo-Indian Press of India. Further on we get German diplomacy by Prof. Statham, "Egypt and her foreign relations" by Prof. Green, "The Geography of the War Area," by Mr. Hamiltan Birrel. There are brief notes on all the belligerent countries and most of the neutrals. Japan has much space rightly allotted to itself, the Scandinavian peninsula has not been omitted, and the national songs of the nations at war are collected without the omission of the notorious "Hymn of Hate." The diary of the war comes down to July 31st and the table of "Who's Who" in the war comprises everyone whom one is likely to wish to know. Those whose leisure is circumscribed may be particularly recommended Prof. Macartney's "Review of the War" and "The Navy's Task in the War." There is a necessary minimum of German bellicose literature connected with Bernhardi and Neitschke. Without meaning any undue adulation, it would be indeed hard to fancy a subject related to the Greater War which has not been touched upon with a sufficient accuracy and conciseness in Mr. Natesan's admirable book of reference.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIANS REPULSE AUSTRIANS.

FRANCO-BULGAR ENCOUNTER.

M. BRIAND'S MISSION TO ITALY

POPE AGAIN INTERVENES.

The Serbians have repulsed the Austrians at Durazzo.

French and Bulgarian cavalry patrols have had an encounter on the Doiran front. French patrols are very active feeling the enemy's strength.

A large vessel, believed to be a German warship, has foundered in the Kattegat.

An immense impression of horror has been produced by the publication of Cardinal Mercier's correspondence with the authorities in Belgium on the subject of German outrages.

The Pope's proposal to open negotiations with the Entente for the restoration of Belgium has meanwhile been declined with thanks.

The French Premier is going on an important mission to Italy.

Reuter learns that according to the latest information received at the Foreign Office the status of the Appam is not settled.

The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, U. S., asserts that the Lusitania dispute has been practically settled.

A selection from the papers found with von Papen at Falmouth, has been issued as a white paper.

The Admiralty has issued a statement exposing the German lie that a Zeppelin sank the cruiser Caroline in the Humber and that there was a great loss of life.

The Kiel authorities warn inhabitants against crowding the streets during air raids.

British and French communiqués report mutual artillery activity.

The Kaiser's son Prince Oscar, has been wounded.

M. RIBOT CONFERS WITH MR. MCKENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The French Minister of Finance had a conference with Mr. McKenna yesterday.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED AT DURAZZO.

SUSPECTED LOSS OF A GERMAN WARSHIP

THE DOIRAN FRONT.

BRUSH BETWEEN CAVALRY OUTPOSTS.

VIGILANCE OF FRENCH PATROLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 7.

The first encounter between the opposing forces since the retreat of the Allies occurred between French and Bulgarian cavalry patrols on the Doiran front half a mile south of the frontier.

The French had two wounded. Bulgarian losses are unknown. French patrols are very active in feeling the enemy's strength.

SERBIAN SUCCESS.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED AT DURAZZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The Serbians have repulsed the Austrians at Durazzo.

CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA.

ARRIVAL AT CORFU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CORFU, Feb. 7.

The Crown Prince of Serbia has arrived here on a French torpedo-boat. He received a great ovation.

GREEK ARMY.

RESERVES BEING MOBILIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 7.

The King has signed a decree calling to the colours men belonging to the classes from 1892 to 1914 who are abroad, except those residing in Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania.

GERMAN OUTRAGES IN BELGIUM.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 7.

The publication of the correspondence between Cardinal Mercier and the German authorities in Belgium on the subject of German outrages and acts of sacrilege is producing an immense impression of horror.

RESTORATION OF BELGIUM.

POPE'S PROPOSAL DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 7.

The Pope recently proposed to the Entente to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of Belgium. The Entente courteously but firmly declined, saying that such a step was not desirable until Germany had been defeated

FRENCH PREMIER.

GOING TO ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 8.

The French Premier Briand is going on an important mission to Italy.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The "London Gazette" announces the following appointments:—

Colonel Maxwell, 2nd. Lancers, to be Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Fulton and Major Alexander Dallas, Supply and Transport Corps, to be temporary Colonels while acting as Deputy Directors of Supplies and Transport.

Major Hay, Corps of Guides, and Major Muspratt, 30th Lancers, to be General Staff Officers, Second Grade.

Captain Foster, 10th Lancers, to be Brigade Major.

VESSEL FOUNDERS IN THE KATTEGAT.

SUPPOSED TO BE GERMAN WARSHIP.

WRECKAGE FOUND OPPOSITE ANHOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7.

A large vessel believed to be a German warships has foundered in the Kattegat. Distress calls were received but suddenly ceased.

Wireless apparatus and other wreckage have been found on the shores of Sweden opposite Anholt.

GERMAN LIE EXPOSED.

NO BATTLESHIP SUNK BY ZEPPELINS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Admiralty has issued a statement exposing the German lie that a zeppelin sank the cruiser Caroline in the Humber and that there was a great loss of life.

The Admiralty says that neither the Caroline nor any ship has been struck by a bomb in the Humber or any other port.

GERMANS EXPECT AIR RAIDS.

INHABITANTS OF KIEL CAUTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7.

The Kiel authorities warn inhabitants against crowding the streets during air raids.

FRENCH VICTIMS OF ZEPPELINS.

MINISTERS ATTEND FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Cabinet Ministers and distinguished personages attended the funeral of the Zeppelin victims which was most impressive.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Government Committee recommends a comprehensive scheme of small holdings for discharged soldiers, co-operative buying and marketing, the establishment of agricultural credit banks and also a grant of three millons sterling to inauguarate the scheme.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL.

TO BE UNVEILED BY HER MAJESTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Queen will unveil the Florence Nightingale memorial at St. Paul's on February 14th.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S HEALTH.

ORDERED A COMPLETE REST CURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Sir Edward Carson's doctor has ordered him to take a complete rest cure.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Increases in imports in January amounted to £7,701,850 and in exports to £8,509,575. Increases in cotton exports totalled £1,590,993.

STATUS OF THE APPAM.

NOT YET SETTLED.

LATEST NEWS AT FOREIGN OFFICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that according to the latest information received at the Foreign Office the status of the Appam is not settled.

APPAM'S PASSENGERS.

SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

150 of the Appam's passengers have sailed on the steamer Noordam for England.

The crews of the Appam and other captured steamers will sail on Wednesday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MEN MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Much concern is felt as to the fate of twenty-eight naval and military men who were passengers by the Appam. There were no prisoners on board the raider.

CLAN MACTAVISH'S GALLANT FIGHT.

GRAND FLEET'S ADMIRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Admiral Jellicoe has telegraphed to the owners of the Clan Mactavish that the Grand Fleet is filled with admiration at its magnificent fight against the Appam's captor, and deeply sympathises with the relatives of those who lost their lives.

LUSITANIA DISPUTE.

PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The officials declare that mere words will not be allowed to stand in the way of the success of the Lusitania negotiations.

The United States will not insist on the words "illegal" and "disavowal."

The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, after a Cabinet meeting, asserted that the matter was practically settled.

PAPEN'S PAPERS.

PUBLISHED AS A WHITE PAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A selection from the papers found in possession of von Papen at Falmouth, has been issued as a White Paper, accompanied by phographic reproductions of cheques and a memorandum showing the connection of the payees with various outrages.

Documents which have hitherto not been published, include a letter dated Potsdam, 25th July 1914, stating "we have never before seen such preparations for war."

SUSPICIOUS FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In view of the numerous suspicious cases of fire and explosion on board ships carrying British cargoes, the Board of Trade advises shipowners and merchants to satisfy themselves that no firm with whom any enemy is connected shall have anything to do with handling the ship or cargo in which they are interested.

FIRE ON A BOARDING STEAMER.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Admiralty announces that a fire has taken place on board his Majesty's boarding steamer Peel Castle of 1,400 tons, in the Straits of Dover. No lives were lost.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

EXPLOSIONS IN GERMAN LINES.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 7.

This afternoons communiqué says there is nothing to report.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

A communiqué says:—Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy trenches before Steenstraete. Our artillery fire in Artois caused big explosions in the German lines north-east of Arras.

We bombarded the enemy establishments at Challerance, in Champagne, causing a great conflagration.

BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says the day was quiet with the exception of some hostile artillery activity about Loos, and the bombardment of hostile trenches near the Ypres-Roulers Railway.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON RIGA FRONT.

RUSSIANS' MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.

A communiqué says:—There was an intense artillery duel on the Riga front.

Russian scouting parties successfully explored parts of the region of Jacobstadt beyond the enemy's wire entanglements and repulsed the enemy.

The Russians exploded a mine north of Boyana wrecking the enemy trenches. The infantry followed up and occupied the crater, bombing the enemy. They found numerous corpses in the trenches.

RECENT VILNA FIRE.

GERMANS FINE POPULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.

The Germans have fined the population of Vilna 75,000 marks owing to the recent great fire having reached German Headquarters. The Germans profess to believe that the fire was started deliberately.

KAISER'S SON WOUNDED IN THE HEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the Kaiser's son Prince Oscar has been wounded in the head and thigh by shell splinters in the eastern theatre of war.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HIS MAJESTY NOT TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is officially announced that the King will not be present at the opening of Parliament.

GERMAN REFUGEES FROM CAMEROONS.

TO BE INTERNED IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 7.

The Spanish mailboat Catalonia is proceeding to Muni to embark a thousand Germans from the Cameroons for internment in Spain.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

FIVE YARDS TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The House of Representatives, at the request of Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, has authorised the expenditure of half a million dollars to equip the Mare Island navy yard, California, for the building of Dreadnoughts.

The Government plans to have soon five yards capable of building battleships.

WITH GEN. AYLMER'S FORCE.

FIELD OF SHEIKH SAAD.

"FANATICALLY STERILE LAND."

(By Eye-Witness.)

SHEIKH SAAD, Jan. 13.

In an earlier letter I gave a brief description of the river up to Amara. Above Amara the banks become even more barren and desolate. The reed huts of the Nomads give place to black goat hair tents.

Two plants only thrive on this waste. One is the Kharnoog, a dreary prickly shrub, a foot high, its winter hue a sickly yellowish green, called for want of a better name "Camel-thorn" though it is not the camel-thorn of the North-West Frontier of India. The other is the Agoon, a fast-rooted stringy plant, which, unlike the Kharnoog boasts a feathery leaf and is used for fuel. For 200 miles above Amara the palm is a rarity, the few that are seen in the mud villages are dwarfed and meagre and bear no edible fruit.

But at Ali Shargi there is a belt of trees, an unbroken sweep of maple and willow embowering a blue domed Arab shrine. When we saw them they were in the full glory of gold. We passed this grove with an anticipation of home-sickness. Although the country was but a few days old to most of us and much of interest and excitement in store, we could foresee a time, perhaps a year, perhaps two years distant, when the sight of a tree, no nobly fibrous palm but a genuine English tree with sap in it, would stand for the emblem of homeliness—the best of what we have left behind. In the desert heat our home thoughts will be of trees and running water and the green hawthorn shade. When we land in England, if there is any grace in us, we will pay a Druid sacrifice to the oak. Two days after passing Ali Shagi the reinforcements paid their toll.

At Ali Gharbi the river takes a sharp bend to the east, and here a new feature lends variety to the scenery in the Pusht-e-Kuh Hills, a low-lying snow rimmed range on the Persian Frontier, about which clouds hang all day and throw dark shadows on a mauve ground. The river approaches within 30 miles of the outlying spurs of these mountains, though in the clear atmosphere of the desert the distance seems less.

BRITISH STOICISM.

The ground between the river and the hills was the scene of the battle of Sheikh Saad. The land is maliciously and fanatically sterile. Even the Agoon and the Kharnoog come to an end. It is the country over which Child Roland rode to the Dark Tower, naked earth in the most depressing form, cracked and caked and rutty without the rock, gravel, or sand which give colour to the desert. It was over this rutty ground that the transport wagons bumped and jolted on the evening of January 7th.

It was evening when our steamer moored near the battlefield. We went out to meet the wounded as they streamed in over the mud-coloured flat, and gave what aid we could. Many were walking very erect, some of them with the stiffness of effort. These were the less serious cases; the stretchers and transport wagons came in later. One was struck with the hardiness and stoicism of the British and the Indian alike. "Beg your pardon, sir, says a British private" can you tell me where the ambulance is?" and he deprecates the support of my shoulder, though his calf is bandaged and it is painful for him to put his left foot to the ground. "I am all right, sir, it's nothing serious." He lifts up his shirt and points to a puncture in his stomach. His face is bloody and bandaged. "It is nothing" he explains, "took off a bit of my grime." He will not rest but moves on towards the distant Red Cross flag and the funnels of the steamer on the river. Here at last should be rest, warm tea, and comfort for his wounds.

AT GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY.

We had heard the guns overnight and again in the morning as our paddle steamer with its attendant lighters forged upstream. The first shell disturbed a flight of sand grouse which came wheeling across the river in such myriads that we who were watching from the roof of the bridge, forgot the shells and turned our glasses on the birds,—a skein of plumage half a mile long trying itself up in loops in the most complicated evolutions, the van suddenly wheeling round while the rear makes for an opposite point, then converging in a hoop. They were dark at one turn, silvery at the next, as the sun caught their under-wings through the black smoke of a monitor which they threaded with light.

The evolutions of our troops on land were obscured by the mirage. We saw infantry, like trees moving and thought them a transport train. Other masses which could be nothing but artillery, crossed the pontoon bridge ahead of us from the right bank to the left. The mirage does not affect the atmosphere at the height of a bursting shell; we could see the shrapnel and smoke unfolding two or three miles from the bank and wondered if it were Turkish artillery or our own. "Shelling their advance posts" was the general verdict. It was not till later that we realised that the whole force was at grips with the enemy. The guns we had heard, had played but a small part in the action for the mirage had made artillery preparation for our advance ineffectual.

A REGIMENTAL CEMETERY.

As I write we are moving on to attack a new position and it is not the moment yet for a detailed account of the action and the part taken in it by individual regiments; in the meanwhile friends at home may care to have a picture of the ground on which we are fighting and where our dead lie. On the afternoon of

(Continued on page 8.)

GOVERNOR AT RAJKOT.

PRIZE-GIVING AT RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADVICE TO KUMARS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 8.

Early this morning their Excellencies motored with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot through the well-maintained police lines past the West Hospital through the town past the Watson Musuem, the Jubilee Hall and the Rajkote High School. After breakfast his Excellency with the whole house party as it may be termed, excepting the Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas, who took a spin round the town in the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi's car, went out for a duck shoot at the lakes and had lunch at the lakes with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot. At five o'clock there was a large and distinguished gathering at the Rajkumar College where the College prize giving took place and Mr. Mayne, Principal of the College and Mrs. Mayne were "At Home." Their Excellencies inspected the College which is a really magnificent building.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Mr. Mayne, the Principal of the College, delivered an address relating to the progress the College had made since its inception and during the past year.

He said:—

It is about six years since we had the honour of welcoming His Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency to the Rajkumar College, it having been in January 1910 that your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Sydenham, came here to present our prizes. On that occasion I drew attention to the fact that since the College was declared open in December 1870 no Governor of Bombay had failed to show his sympathy with its aims and objects or refused it the honour of a personal visit. It is a truism to say that these visits have always been one of our chief encouragements. Your Excellency's visit to the College shows clearly that you regard the education of young Chiefs as a matter of high importance.

A GRATIFYING FEATURE.

Our admissions for some years have contained one very gratifying feature. I allude to the increasing number who join the College before reaching their tenth year, a fact which I hope indicates an increasing confidence in our training. I may be allowed to say that nothing pleases me better than this. For it is impossible for this College the only school for Rajkumars in this Presidency, to impress itself upon those who come in their teens without, as is generally the case, any previous systematic training. No parent would expect a High School to do so or would be surprised if a son failed to pass the Matric Examination after three or four years' teaching. I believe that provided a Kumar joins us young, has ordinary ability and willingness to work, this is the right place for him though ever granted those conditions we can do no more than give a general school training, a foundation in fact to which hereafter he should be continually adding upperstoreys, for though we are called a college we are no more than a school as far as the ground we cover goes. Let me attempt to remove any misapprehension that we can ever be expected to aim at anything higher than a school curriculum, a special school certainly but none the less a school.

Mr. Mayne next gave some account of the spendid part which the former pupils of the College had played in this war.

During the year, the speaker said, there were many changes in the staff. Mr. Turner went on furlough and on his return was appointed to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. He has since joined the Indian Army Reserve and it is generally hoped that at the end of the war the Government will allow us to have him back as Vice-Principal. Time to-day only permits me to deal with this. The staff worked loyally throughout the year and among the Indian assistants I wish particularly to acknowledge the services of Messrs. Vevai and Hiralal L. Kaji and Zala Shri Merubha. This is the last prize-giving day on which we shall have Mr. Cursetji among us as a member of the staff as he is shortly to leave us after a connection of more than thirty years with the College. We had come to regard him as an indispensible part of the place and shall miss him very much. May all that is good accompany him and his family in the future.

Songs in Gujerati and recitations were given and their Excellencies appreciated the various items. The recitations by K. S. Sahabs Sindhavadar Dhulipsinghi of Jamnagar and K. S. Harischandrasinghi of Muli and the British Grenadiers" by K. S. Mansinji of Kerwada were eminently interesting and amusing in turn

The Kumars of Muli, Phaltan, Porbandar and Navania appeared in an auction scene and played it very intelligently.

Her Excellency then distributed the prizes which included valuable books and handsome silver trophies.

The following was the order of prize-winners:—

DIPLOMA CLASS.

K. S. Rukhadwala of Navania.—The Manekial Memorial Medal, the Fergusson Gold Medal, the Mayne Prize for Practical Science and the Bhavnagar Prize.

K. S. Harischandrasinhji of Muli.—The Dhrangadhra Prize for proficiency in English, the Akalkot Long Distance Swimming Challenge Cup, the Bhavnagar Prize.

K. S. Maloji Rao of Phaltan.—The Gondal Prizes, the Diamond Jubilee Prize, the Bhavnagar Prize, the Dajirajamrawla Gold Medal the Dhrangadhra Racquet Cup doubles.

CLASS II.

K. S. Desawala of Mendarda—the Bhavnagar Prize.

K. S. Natwarsinghji of Porbandar.—The Diamond Jubilee Prize, the Macnaghten Science Medal, the Mayne Tentpegging Challenge Cup, the Dhrangadhra Tentpegging Cup the Digvijargingh Tennis Challenge Cup, and the Bhavnagar Prize.

K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.—The Ranjitsinghji Racquests Challenge Cup, the Dhrangadra Squash Racquets Cup the Hide Officer's Challenge Cup, the Ranjitsinhji Athletic Challenge Cup, the Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, the Dhrangadra Squash Racquets Cup Doubles, the Natwarsinghji Cricket Medal, the Gordon Athletic Medal, the Wood Challenge

CLASS III.

K. S. Jorawarsinghji of Wadhwan,—the Diamond Jubille Prize.

K. S. Malawala of Biltcha.

CLASS IV.

K. S. Najawala of Mendarda.—the Diamond Jubilee Prize.

R. S. Mahmed Badruddin, of Mangrol.—the Extra Class Prize, the Mapdrawing Prize, the Macnaghten Music Prize and Drawing Prize.

K. S. Kishorsinghji of Rajpipla, K. S. Narsinghji of Dhrangadhra, K. S. Champaksinghji of Rajpipla,—Extra Class Prize.

K. S. Ramsinhji of Jamnagar, K. S. Madhavsinhji, of Jamnagar, K. S. Samarsinhji of Dhrangadhra, K. S. Gigawala of Sanala, K. S. Harsurwala of Jetpur, K. S. Gajendrasinhji of Chhota Udepur, K. S. Santajirao of Kapshi.

CLASS V.

K. S. Abdul Aziz of Mangrol,—the Diamond Jubilee Prize.

K. S. Raghurajsinhji,—Extra Class Prize and the Mayne Junior Parade Cup.

Jaywantsinhji of Sanand, K. S. Champrajwala of Jetpur, K. S. Bhimsinhji of Tharado, K. S. Devawala of Bilkha.

CLASS VI.

K. S. Dulipsinhji of Jamnagar.—Diamond Jubilee Prize, K. S. Mansinhji of Kerwada.

CLASS VII.

K. S. Laxmanwala of Jetpur.—Diamond Jubilee Prize.—K. S. Rawatvala of Bilkha.

The Kennedy Athletic Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing. The Lakhajiraj Athletic Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing. The new prizes are those given by their Highnesses of Bhavnagar and Dhrangadhra.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

After the prize distribution his Excellency said:—Mr. Mayne, your Highnesses Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I need hardly assure you how glad Lady Willingdon and myself are of this opportunity of making the close acquaintance of the students of this College and I thank you very warmly for the welcome you have given us. First of all let me congratulate the recipients of the lovely prizes we have seen. Well now I have to come to Mr. Mayne's address. I cordially endorse every word he has spoken with reference to the great assistance the Chiefs and Princes have given to this College and to him in particular towards the fulfilment of his duties. Mr. Mayne in his turn is to be warmly congratulated in turning that assistance to very good account. I have had opportunities of meeting many of the young men of this College in various parts of the presidency and I always found that Mr. Mayne had turned out the very best material. Now the question of education is a most important question and I should like to dwell on it at length but for the restriction placed upon our time. This occasion calls to my mind the days of my youth when I listened to the oratory of a more or less distinguished orator in England. Among us boys we usually measured the soundness of a speech by its quality and not by its quantity. This is precisely my position this evening and you Mr. Mayne, I hope, will not accuse me of quantity as I have decided to make only a brief speech. In fact in the few minutes I have at my disposal I wish to say a few words of advice to the young men of this College.

"MANNERS MAKETH MAN."

Young men, I wonder whether you realise the immense importance of your school life. I want to impress upon you that here in this College, you are engaged on the most important business of your life and here it is for you to develop sound sense and straightforward honest character. The most importaint thing that a school has to do, is to produce gentlemen. I want you to bear in mind the motto of a famous college at home in England, "Manners maketh man." Always have a high sense of your duties and remember this that whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. If you are playing cricket and get bowled out the first ball you still have another innings in which you may make a century. If you do not believe the truth of this let me refer you to my old friend the Jam Saheb's achievements in the field to encourage you in your endeavours at cricket. If you do not get a prize at school, do not despair, try and do your work to the best of your ability and you are sure to gain prizes the next term. When you leave school and go out into the world you will, if you have done your duty well, look back to your school with satisfaction and pride at having maintained your school career with honour and credit to yourself. With regard to what Mr. Mayne has said about the war I should like you to try and emulate what the "Old Boys" are doing for the Empire and I promise I will give you every assistance in my power and support you in your ambition; and lastly, I give you one more word of advice. Don't do anything either while you are in this College, or after you have left it, that would bring sorrow upon it.

WANTED SUITABLE PROFESSION.

I know very well that there is not sufficiency of opening for young men in high station of life and that it is difficult for many young men who wish to do their duty for the Empire to gain admittance to a suitable profession. Believe me, I shall make it my duty to go into the question and support every endeavour to ameliorate the present state of affairs. I once again wish you every success and prosperity and if any of you in future should happen to visit my own country, let Lord Willingdon know and he will give you a cordial and warm welcome. I hope and trust when I return to India as I mean to do and visit my old friends in Kathiawar, I shall not fail to find you all upholding the honour and glory of your Alma Mater.

LATEST TOUR PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 8.

Their Excellencies' tour in Kathiawar will extend to the 15th instant. It includes a trip to Gondal on the 9th a three days' visit to Junagadh on the 9th, 10th and 11th, visit to Palitana on the 12th the visit to Bhavnagar on the 13th and 14th and finally a trip to Limbdi on the 15th. At Gondal her Excellency will preside at a prize-giving at the Girls' High School. Their Excellencies with his Highness will visit the hospital, the Orphanage and the Bai Saheb Asylum. His Excellency will next preside at a prizegiving at the Girasia College Lord and Lady Willingdon will be at Gondal for only five hours. At Junagadh the same evening their Excellencies will drive with an escort through the city to the Adminstrator's bungalow, motor round the gardens and visit Uparkhot. The next morning they will visit various institutions and in the evening lay the foundation-stone of the new High School building. A banquet followed by a reception will take place at night. On Friday the 11th instant, their Excellencies will visit the historic Girnar Hill, see the State paddock and at 10 p.m. drive through the illuminated streets to the Railway station.

The folowing morning the arrival at Palitana will be private. Their Excellencies will leave for the hill at once. An inspection of the temples will follow. After tea they will leave for the paddock to inspect the stock and local cattle and depart for Bhavnagar at night. Early on Sunday morning their Excellencies arrive at Kundla and his Excellency will cut the first sod of the Kundla Mahuva Railway. This ceremony will occupy about an hour And leaving Kundla they will breakfast in the train and arrive at Bhavnagar and proceed to Panwadi where her Excellency will lay the foundation-stone of the Maternity Hospital. In the evening their Excellencies will visit the wounded soldiers. The next day there will be the opening ceremony of the Orphanage. and sightseeing. In the evening a prize distribution at the Maharaj a Girls' School and a banquet. Their Excellencies will reach Limbdi on the morning on the 15th and will almost at once open the Lady Willingdon Girls' School, after which they will visit the palace. At noon his Excellency will lay the foundation-stone of King George's Hospital for Girassias. After lunch his Excellency and party return to Bombay.

WITH GEN. AYLMER'S FORCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

the 8th a little regimental cemetry had been pegged out in the camp. Picture a narrow space between kicking mules and gurgling camels and ammunition limbers on the Tigris bank. In the distance seen through the transport steamers and monitors, the snow of the Pusht-i-Kuh is taking on a faint rose here from the setting sun. The dead lie still and peaceful in their narrow graves, each in his dark blanket wound tightly round him like a mummy, with his name scribbled on the page of a notebook and fixed to the fold with a pin. Soon the padre will come and read the service over them. The verdure there is the Agoon and Kharnoog and for a tombstone a wooden cross cut out of a packing case 'Private Andrew of the —— shires," 'Captain Thomas of the —— shires" lie here. Born in a smiling grass country, buried in the hard unhospitable clay of Sheikh Saad.

As the fatigue party dig and prepare the last bivouac for the dead, the wounded of yesterday stand on the bank a few feet apart, smoking, and chatting and watching the shells which burst with the clearness of magnesium wire against the opal and violet haze in the West. There is a baneful beauty in these shrapnel flashes and one forgets that they are making more dead. It takes about two days to get used to these things. The crowd on the bank might be watching a football match; across the river there is an actual football rising and falling to desultory kicks.

A SERIOUS SCOT.

It is now almost dark, but a serious scholarly-looking Scot leans against the bunk straining his eyes over a "Times" broadsheet. A few hours ago he was fighting, as his bandages attest, for the moment he is far away in other climes, going rural rides with Cobbett, or reading Walton's account of the marriage of Richard Hooker, in or about the year 1583, or listening to the voice of George Herbert who tells him that.—

"Man is all symetric, full of proportions, one limb to another."

Life and death have their proportions here. Life is a gift that is rendered back carelessly or earnestly to the Giver. Death is no more than a turn at the corner of the dark road we have been treading blindly.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Second-Lieutenant I. V. Cyril, Bussy Houts, Staffordshire Regiment, reported killed in action in France, was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Karachi. He was a keen member of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers and a fine all-round sportsman.

RETURNED PRISONERS.

STORY OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

A YEAR'S MISERY.

A large party of returned British prisoners of war arrived at Tilbury on January 7. The majority were civilians from Ruhleben, many of them Negroes. There were several wives and families of prisoners who have previously been exchanged The most interesting group are 10 Red Cross men, who have been kept for many months in German prison camps, writes "The Times".

The Red Cross group included four soldiers from Wittenberg—Sergeant Rodman, Corporal Toon, and Privates Felstead and Constable; three from Giessen, one English, Private Dart, and two Canadians, Privates Walsh and Carr; one from the officers' camp at Blankeenburg, near Berlin Private Collins, one from Doberitz, Private Tawney; and one from Parchim, Private Cropper. Private Felstead was captured at Landrecies on August 26, 1914, and several of the others were captured in 1914. They know no reason why they had been detained so long, for their status as Red Cross men was admitted by the German authorities soon after their capture, and they were nearly all of them employed during their imprisonment in camp hospitals.

The four men from Wittenberg knew nothing of the American Ambassador in Berlin's report condemning that camp, but their statements more than bore out Mr. Gerrard's criticisms. "Up to recently, it was hell!" said one man, and his comrades confirmed him.

I was captured at Warneton, near Messines, on November 19, 1914 (said Sergeant Rodman), I was attached, with Captain Johnson, of the R. A. M. C. to the 16th Lancers, and after one fight our troops had to fall back leaving some wounded who could not be moved on the field. The ambulance tried to come up to take them off, but the Germans opened a heavy artillery fire and it was impossible for it to approach. Our men were too bad to be left, so Captain Johnson and I stayed by them.

We waited from half-past 9 at night until 6 in the morning. We knew the Germans might arrive, and, to tell the truth, I expected to be shot by them. We had heard many tales of what they were doing. When, however, they came up to us at 6 in the morning they treated us very well indeed. They gave us food, wine, cigarettes, and cigars. I was taken to Lille, and was sent to help in the military hospital. I soon picked up a little German, and there were in the hospital a German nursing sister and a German orderly who knew English well.

In the hospital at Lille the English wounded were given great care and attention. Their wounds were the first to be dressed in the morning and they were the first to be fed. If there was anything to be distributed, they were given their full share. They got anything that was going.

CUFFED AND KICKED.

From Lille I was sent on to Wittenberg. Here I came into a completely different atmosphere. We found this as wo approached the place. A great crowd was waiting for us, and lined the roadway approaching the gates The women and children picked up mud and stones and threw at us; the soldiers struck at us with the scabbards of their bayonets; the people shouted "Schweinhund", "Englander," and then they all started singing the Austrian National Anthem. Why these German people sang the Austrian anthem I do not know.

As we marched through the gates guards stood about shouting "Raus, raus." "Hurry up, hurry up." We did not know where to turn or what to do. I was marched to my hut. Two guards stood one on either side of the door. As I stepped through it one hit me with all his strength with his clenched fist behind the ear and then gave me a full kick from behind so that I was hurled forward into the hut. That was typical of what was to follow.

Kicks, blows and abuse were our common lot. There were some guards who seemed to delight at striking at prisoners with their rifles. The food was very poor indeed. There was no meat. Black bread and a kind of bean soup formed the main items. When the officer would come to search us four guards with fixed bayonets lowered and pointed at us stood by him, ready, apparently, to run them into us at the first sign of opposition.

DEATH OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Cholera had begun in the camp in December. At first there was no hospital, and the men lay about in their barracks dying. Two French doctors, Dr. Trichler and Dr. Gobart who were prisoners in the camp did their best for us. Dr. Trichler died, killed by the conditions of his work. Cholera was followed by typhus and then six British medical officers, prisoners in another camp, volunteered to come to us—Major Priestley, Major Fry, Captain Sutcliffe, Captain Field, Captain Vidal, and Lieutenant Lauder. I suppose you know how four of them were attacked by typhus almost immediately after their arrival and how some of them died. I nursed them in their illness. They were great gentlemen.

For a long time we were completely isolated. We were not allowed to send letters, and our freinds, not knowing where we were, could not send us parcels. One of the first things that Captain Vidal did, when we were allowed to write to England, was to send for big parcels of soap. This he served out. We had had no soap for months. The soap brought cleanliness, and with it disease was kept down.

Then came the visit of the American Ambassador, and many reforms followed. Parcels began to arrive from England in numbers in August, and with them starvation was kept at bay. There is now a good hospital there, and generally life at Wittenberg is wholly different to-day from a year ago. But it was a terrible experience for all who were there during the time.

AMBULANCE FIRED ON.

Private Felstead, who was captured at Landrecies on August 26, 1914, and who was afterwards sent to Wittenberg, amply confirmed Sergeant Rodman's narrative, as did all the others from there. "My party was sent to a fever camp," said Private Felstead. "When we arrived at Wittenberg there was much cholera. As the disease got hold our guards left us to run the camp ourselves. They kept outside until August, guarding the outer lines."

The two Canadian Army Medical Corps men Privates Walsh and Carr, were in two motor-ambulances near St. Julien on April 25 last. They were approaching the trenches when the Germans opened fire on them, killing two and wounding others. The excuse of the Germans was that British ambulances had been used to bring ammunition to the trenches a charge which the men declared wholly false. They were badly treated after capture and were subsequently sent to Giessen Camp. Of this camp they spoke well.

DRUNKENNESS AND INFANT MORTALITY.

ENGLAND'S DARKSPOT ON ALCOHOL MAP.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, speaking on "Saving the Future" to a meeting of the Child Study Association at London University on Jan. 5, made an urgent appeal for the still more drastic limitation of the sale of intoxicants.

Pointing to an "alcohol map of the world" after seventeen months of war, he drew attention to the fact that even now Great Britain had to be painted nearly black in comparison with the other combatant countries. He had it on the highest authority that the increase in infant mortality since the war began was almost entirely due to the fact that mothers had been drinking more alcohol—had, in fact, been using to kill the future the money given by the nation to save the future.

"THE MADDEST THING."

"People do not realise," the doctor declared, "how much of the finest food is being destroyed to make poison. It is the maddest thing you can imagine! There are not enough ships to carry our commerce; yet many ships are being used to bring to these shores the material for making poison that our mothers may buy at the corner of the street."

To illustrate the national need of caring for children in their earliest years, Dr. Saleeby remarked that during the past seventeen months the Army has been rejecting immense numbers of "damaged" men who were really damaged as long ago as 1890—95.

GERMANY'S EXPERIENCE.

Germany has been having the same difficulty, but in her case it is even more serious because the number of the unfit is certainly far larger in wealthy, scientific, organised Germany, with its infant death-rate of 200 in every 1,000, than in this country, where the rate has been reduced by one-third during the 15 years of the present century.

Germany, he added, was now paying for her characteristic militarist neglect of the mother and the child. For it was certain that a high rate of infant deaths meant a proportionately high rate of "damaged," or unfit, men. The latest proof of this was the war census return in Australia, which showed that that country, which enjoys an exceedingly low rate of infant mortality, has also a splendidly high rate of physical fitness.

A HEATWAVE IN WINTER.

CALCUTTA,S PECULIAR EXPERIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Rev. Fr. Francotte of St. Xavier's College in his reviews of metereolocical observations during the week ending 6th February says that a peculiar phenomenon, a heat wave, which is rare in Calcutta even in the summer was felt at 9.40 p.m. on January 31st. The report says that never except perhaps before 1868 has the temperature risen so high above normal. In February the highest minimum on the 6th was 91.6 degrees and the mean temperature 80.2 degrees on the same day. Solar radiation shows three-tenths above normal. The resultant direction of the wind south-west is that of a Summer week.

BELGAUM CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 7.

A meeting was held here yesterday in connection with the Belgaum Conference Mr. Kulkarni, pleader of Chikodi, was in the chair.

A Reception Committee was formed, Mr. Belvi being Chairman and Mr. Gangadhar Rao, Secretary.

The meeting provisionally fixed the 27th 28th and 29th April for the Conference.

A POSTAL BAG MISSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

A sensation has been created at the General Post Office by the missing of a bag containing registered and insured letters which should have been in the mail bag sent from Madura on the 3rd instant by the Railway Mail Service at Madura. The seals were found intact. It is ascertained that the bag was stolen in transmission between Madura and Madras. The value of the articles has not yet been ascertained. One of the letters insured at Madura was for Rs. 1,000. A similar theft occurred two months ago in which a bag sent from Madura to Dhanuskodi, was tampered with in transmission.

CHRISTIAN WOMANHOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with great interest the learned lecture on "Christian Womanhood" recently delivered by the Rev. Fr. Goodier, S. J. and published in your paper. No one is less inclined than myself to contrevert the main thesis of Fr. Goodier than myself, as it is a restatement and particular examplification of one of the faourite books of my youth, J. S. Mill's "Subjection of Women," but there are some points which the Rev. Father has neglected or not laid enough stress on, and one point of considerable historic importance on which he is certainly open to criticism.

There is one point, however on which all historic students will welcome the eulogium pronounced on St. Catharine of Siena by Father Goodier. St. Catharine is well-known to English readers from the excellent Life of her by Mrs. Josephine Butler, and one remembers how high a place she holds in the historic evolution of Western Holiness, how her "seraphic love" ripened into unending devotion to the sick and the sinful, till at last the papal bull of Pope Pius the second for her canonisation records the fact that "no one ever approached her without coming wiser and better from her presence."

The lecturer naturally exalts the cult of Mariolatry which all students recognise as the union of purity with the passionate tenderness of Chivalry. But he omits all mention of Chivalry from his historic survey, and does not even mention it incidentally, though as J. S. Mill says it "remains one of the most precious monuments of the moral history of our race; as a remarkable instance of a concerted and organized attempt by a most disorganized and distracted society, to raise up and carry into practice a moral ideal greatly in advance of its social condition and institutions; so much so as to have been completely frustrated in the main object, yet never entirely inefficacious, and which has left a most sensible, and for the most part a highly valuable impress on the ideas and feelings of all subsequent times." (Subjection of Women, p. 158.)

Mariolatry in the history of Christian morals is anterior even to the Council of Ephesus in the fifth century after Christ. It is the chief poetic creation of Roman Catholicism, and has had a profound influence on the feelings and the manners of the Western World; it has influenced even its poetry and prefigures in the opinion of Comte the final supremacy of affection over the human mind. (see Pos. Pol. passim and especially in vol. 2, p. 106.) But it was St. Bernard who in the 12th century gave it a significance which it always continued to have, so much so that the addition of the "Lady Chapel" in so many churches of the 13th century is a visible record even to-day of the glorification of this worship throughout the western world. Every one remembers the lines of Chaucer:—

"For in reverence of the hevenes Queene,
"We ought to worship alle women that beene."

Nor is the 31st and 32nd Paradise of the Divina Comedia unfamiliar to most readers of that wondorous and divine poem.

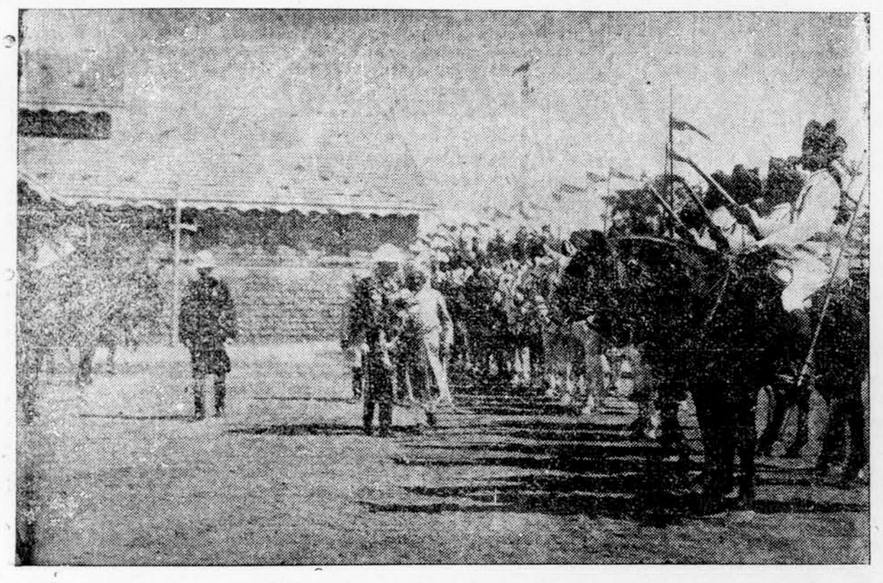
But the point where Father Goodier is most open to criticism is where he says that among the Romans" "women were a mere thing—a chattel—a part of the cattle attached to the household, deserving perhaps of even less care than a horse or an ox." He seems to have accepted the position of women in Romam Law forgetting that laws are always worse than the people among whom they are administered and they frequently remain laws by not being administered. But the actual position of Roman woman was much better than what the law granted them. Roman women enjoyed an amount of freedom which the Greeks would have been startled at. Witness their triumph in the abrogation of the Oppian Law recorded by Livy in the first chapters of his 34th book. This Oppian Law was passed in 215 B. C. and the Roman Women though they did not have a single vote succeeded in getting it repealed in 195 B. C. Roman girls were often educated with their brothers, and not apart from their friends. The married Roman lady carried on the occupation of her household in the "atrium" or hall of the Roman house, which was built in such a way as to make the atrium accessible from the street, and her position is shown by the title of "domina" with which she was addressed in the house by her children, servants and dependents. The woman of the Roman Republic is revealed in a famous inscription, which I will do myself the pleasure of quoting:—"She loved her husband with her whole heart. . . . cheerful in converse, signified in mien, she kept the house." And even at the end of the Republic when the old sanctions were dissolved by a wider and more beneficent change that was coming ever the whole world, and gave men like Sulla and Pompey and Julius Cassar the opportunity of many a low diverse the real Roman matron is shown in the affectionate terms in which Cicero, Rome's least mortal mind, entreats his wife not to sell her own property for securing his own restoration, (see Ad Div. 14. 1 and 2). But stronger on the point I am urging is the panegyric on his wife uttered by Q. Lucretius Vespille:—"It has been our lot to have our married life prolonged for 41 years without a quarrel." Against the diatribes of Juvenal who pourtrayed only the corrupt life of Rome must be counted the devotion of Julia to her husband. Pompius, and of Octavia to Marc Antony. But the inaccuracy of Justinian's view of Roman women is most clearly shown by the inscriptions on Roman tombs which yet reveal that the republican ideal of marriage was not absent under the Empire, and shows that side by side with the existence of a heartless aristocracy there may be existing another world, noble and pure.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to have trespassed so much on your valuable space, but I had to correct a mistake which so often meets one even among good Latin scholars,—Yours, etc.

R. K. TARACHAND.

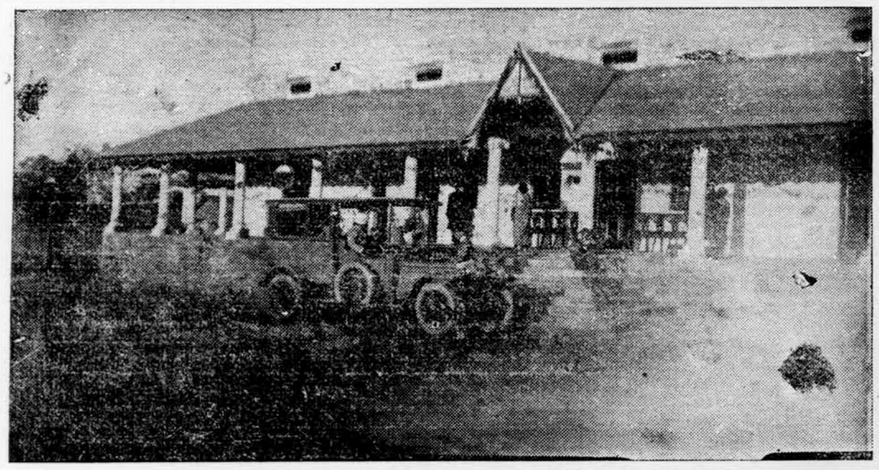
Feb. 7.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO DHRANGADRA.



Inspection of the bodyguard on arrival.

At Halval on a visit to the Old Palace.



Visit to the Hospital.

Lady Willingdon on a bullock cart.

Photos by Bourne and Shephard.

HIGH COURT,

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHEMISTS AT LAW.

APPEAL DISMISSED

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

EDALJI MANEKJI ... Appellant & Defendant.

v.

TRIBHOWANDAS KALIAN AS GAJJAR ..... Respondent & Plaintiff.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, decreeing the plaintiff's suit against the defendant for the recovery of Rs. 5,624-10-4 with interest and for accounts.

Mr. Weldon, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Strangman appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff is a gentleman of very great reputation as a scientific chemist. The defendant started business as early as 1890 and by 1902 was established as purveyor to the local Mill industries of useful specialities. Bottlewalla & Co., were in the same line and had been assisted by the plaintiff. The two firms of Bottlewalla and the defendant amalgamated into the firm of Mody Bottlewalla & Co., and the plaintiff contended that for 10 years or during the continuance of the partnership, however long it may be, this amalgamated firm agreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 100 a month and 15 per cent. on the net profits in consideration of the plaintiff rendering certain services to the firm and of his not helping any competitors of the firm. This remuneration was regularly paid to Gajjar upto March 1909. In 1909 the firm was dissolved, and reformed and under the new arrangement, the defendant, received a larger share and it was agreed that the firm was no longer to pay anything to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, however, alleged that the defendant agreed to pay him the Rs. 100 and the 15 per cent. out of his own share. Thereafter, no payments were made by the defendant to the plaintiff and the plaintiff alleged that he demanded the moneys from the defendant towards the end of 1910. The defendant however gave evasinve answers and the plaintiff's demands became more and more peremptory. On the 20th August, 1911, the defendant went to Surat and had an interview with the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that as this interview was agreed between him and the defendant that the plaintiff should give up his claim as to Rs. 100 a month, that the plaintiff should accept 12½ per cent. instead of 15 per cent. upon the profits and that this arrangement should continue upto the 31st March 1912. The defendant on his return to Bombay wrote a letter to the plaintiff dated 12th September 1915, confirming the arrangement and stating that the amount due to the plaintiff on the agreed basis, from 1st April 1909 to 31st December 1910, came to Rs. 6,424-10-4 and that he would pay them by instalments of Rs. 500 each. The plaintiff, having received only Rs. 800, claimed the balance of Rs. 5,624-10-4 with interest and accounts on the agreed basis from 1st January, 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

The defendant denied the various contentions of the plaintiff and denied that the plaintiff had rendered any valuable services to the firm. The defendant denied that he ever agreed to pay Rs. 100 a month and 15 per cent. on the profits out of his own share to the plaintiff as alleged. The defendant's case was that the plaintiff had repeatedly told him that he was about to discover some view processes and would be in a position to supply rectified alcohol to the defendant at reasonable rates, the defendant needing this material badly for the purposes of a new business which the defendant intended to start. The defendant alleged that he agreed to pay the plaintiff the 12½ per cent. on the profits at Surat on 20th August, 1911, only if the plaintiff supplied to him the long-promised rectified alcohol at reasonable rates. The defendant said that that was the contract between him and the plaintiff, that the plaintiff had never carried out his part of the contract by supplying the alcohol; and that the consideration for the contract having thus failed, the plaintiff was not entitled to claim the amount.

Mr. Justice Beaman, believing that story of the plaintiff decreed the plaintiff's suit. From this decision of his Lordship the defendant appealed.

Thei Lordships after hearing arguments of counsel, delivered a written judgment dismissing the defendant's appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the appellant: Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the respondent: Merwanji Kola & Co.

NESTOR OF THE CALCUTTA BAR.

MR. WILLIAM JACKSON'S FIFTY YEARS OF PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The members of the Calcutta bar are preparing to give a dinner on Friday to Mr. William Jackson to commemorate his completion of fifty years' practice at the cutta Bar. Mr. Jackson was called at Middle Temple on June 9th 1865, and was admitted to the Calcutta Bar on May 8th 1866. Of the very few of his co-equals who now survive, mention may be made of Mr Arthur Phillips called at Middle Temple in 1867 and admitted to the Calcutta Bar in 1868, who retired many years ago and is lying seriously ill in England, and Mr. J. R. Stokoe, still in practice in Calcutta, who was called at the Inner Temple in 1872 and admitted to the Calcutta Bar in the following year.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PICK-POCKETS FIVE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Mohedin Mahomed, a dock labourer, with attempt to commit theft.

It appeared from the evidence that yesterday one Antone Thomas was standing in the Alexandra Dock awaiting the arrival of a friend, when the accused tried to put his hand into the pocket of his coat. The accused was caught in the act and handed over to the Police. It further appeared that he had come out of jail only a couple of days before. He was convicted and as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A LASCAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Yakooballi Naziralli, a lascar, was charged with the theft of currency notes silver coins and a watch, collectively valued at Rs. 350, belonging to Rahimoux, serang, on the s.s. Erinpura.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 3rd instant the accused disappeared from the ship and at the same time the articles were found missing. As the accused was known to be a cocaine eater, the complainant looked for him in one of the localities where traffic in cocaine goes on, and eventually traced him at Kumbharwada Lane. Part of the property was recovered from the accused. He was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Abbas Fakir Mahomed alias Gulam Hussein, with being in possession of four grains of cocaine, without a license. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon the accused was arrested on suspicion at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, when he threw down the packet of cocaine he had on him. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted on the evidence, and as he was an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. C 14

LADIES' ADVENTURES IN PERSIA.

GERMAN PLANS TO RAISE AN INSURRECTION.

Dr. Evelyn A. Constable, an English lady doctor, who has just arrived in England from Kerman has given Reuter's representative an account of her exciting journey through Southern Persia. The situation there, she said, was very serious from the time of the arrival of a self-styled German consul who came from Ispahan. He received no assistance or encouragement from the Persian authorities or the Bakhtiari chiefs, but Swedish-trained officers of the gendarmerie went out to meet him on his arrival.

Later on he applied for a thousand "servants," and collected all the riff-raff in the neighbourhood. These he kept in the Consulate, arming some. As the arming of such people was against the Government regulations trouble ensued, and there was 24 hours' fighting between the German's "servants" and the Persian officials.

MURDER PLOTS

There were some 30 English people in Kerman, and they became apprehensive, especially when the news arrived of the attempt to assassinate the British Consul at Ispahan. It became known that the Germans had prepared plans for the assassination of all the Consuls, bank managers, and telegraph officials, both at Ispahan and at Yezd.

The Persian telegraph officials in Kerman were loyal despite the threats of the German Consul, and they refused to transmit cypher telegrams to Teheran.

Dr. Constable, accompanied by another lady doctor and a nurse and an official of the Oriental Carpet Company, left Kerman in November. The ladies were escorted by the Russian Consul, who travelled with them for three miles out of the town, and by a number of Sowars. They also had a guard, which was changed every few days.

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

Three days out of Kerman reports were spread of German successes, and that Kerman was being evacuated. Fortunately the party managed to travel ahead of these reports and did not therefore meet with difficulties which they would probably otherwise have encountered.

The party followed the road to Bunder Abbas, a trying journey of 16 days through high mountain passes, spending the nights either in tents, at caravanserais, or under palm-trees. They passed through the province of Shiraz, and in spite of the disturbed condition, due to the German propaganda they were surprised at the friendliness of one of the local chiefs, who afforded special facilities for the party, and even remitted a large portion of the poll-tax exacted from all non-Moslems.

It was with great feelings of satisfaction that the party found a British gunboat waiting at Bunder Abbas in order to take off refugees from Kerman.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B24

ATTEMPTED DACOITY NEAR HOWRAH.

INTIMIDATING WITH REVOLVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The Sibpur police are inquiring into an attempted dacoity by four Bengalis of the Bhadralong class at the residence of Babu Indubhusan Chaudhury at Santragachi on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line in the Howrah District. It is reported that in the early hours of Saturday night the men came to the house on bicycles and sent for the owner of whom they demanded money. The dacoits are stated to have shown a revolver by way of intimidating the owner who said he had no cash. The dacoits asked Mr. Chowdhury what he had done with the money brought by his brother from Burma. Mr. Chowdhury told the mthat the money had been sent to the Bank whereupon the dacoits ordered the owner to issue a cheque. At this stage the inmates of the house were roused whereupon the men left the place on bicycles and disappeared in the darkness.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

In connection with the political murder at Kishoregunj in Mymensingh District the Howrah police have arrested a young Bengali named Tarini Burman said to be an absconder. He was escorted to Mymensingh.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

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(ANANG VILAS.)

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Dr. C. H. *writes*.—"I have prescribed Lactomaltine largely during the hot weather and it invariably agrees even when Cod Liver Oil and Malt disagree. I have found patients tolerate it quite well in the hottest weather that we have in this country, and I have never known it cause any undue relaxation of the bowels.

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Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

KING PETER OF SERBIA.

STORY OF THE FLIGHT.

THE WISH TO DIE IN HIS KINGDOM

King Peter's flight from Serbia is thus described by a correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera" (Milan), who had it from Colonel Teodorovitz and Dr. Simonovitz, the King's physician, Signor Fraccaroli writes:—

"I want to die at Topola," said the King on October 1, when the invasion began and it became apparent that Serbia could not be saved. "I want to die here where my father and my grandfather are buried. I want to die in our little town at the church door like Charles XII. When the Germans and Bulgarians arrive they will find a deserted country and on old King dead."

The Prince had to be asked to use all his influence to persuade the King to leave Topola, the little historic town of the Karageorgevitches, for which King Peter has the love of a son for a mother. At the last moment he decided for flight. But he chose the oddest itinerary. He went towards the enemy, where the danger was even greater than in Topola. The German armies descending from the north were making for Milanovatz and Kraguyevatz. The Serbian soldiers were there to meet the enemy, and the King went where his soldiers were. He went to Kraguyevatz with the First Army, and was in the thick of that storm of death and horror which shook the very foundation of Serbia. He suffered with his soldiers, fasting without sleep, and he retired only when the enemy was already at the door.

"WHY SHOULD I LIVE?"

His officers, his soldiers were anxious about him, but the King was never anxious. To Colonel Teodorovitz, who was begging him to save himself, the King answered: "My life is the life of my country. If Serbia dies, why should I live?"

Prizrend is the last Serbian town, and stands on the frontier itself. On November 22 the German shells fell also on this town. The King, whom all begged and implored to go, refused. As long as it was possible to remain in Serbia he was resigned to the retreat. Now, when flight meant abandoning Serbia, he would go no further. "No one can force a king to leave his kingdom," he said boldly. He only asked to be allowed to stay and die on the threshold of his country. His refusal was fraught with the greatest danger for himself and for his soldiers, as they also refused to go before seeing the King safely on his way. Four hours before the entry of the Germans the officers at last persuaded King Peter to take the road into Albania, the road into exile. At the very doors of the town the fighting was furious, and the King's automobile passed through a scene of disorder. Colonel Teodorovitz, a captain, and Dr. Simonovitz accompanied King Peter. His baggage, his uniforms, even his medals, had to be left behind.

THROUGH ALBANIA.

The flight through Albania was almost like a mythical story. The motor-car could not go beyond Yuncula, as there is no proper road, and the path crosses steep mountains. It rained hard, the wind was blowing, and the ground underfoot was all mud. "Often," said Colonel Teodorovitz, "we were sorely tempted by hunger and weariness to lie down and end it all. I do not know what inner feeling revolting against the idea of death gave us the strength to resist." Sometimes riding his horse and often on foot, with an escort of three officers and six soldiers from the Guards, the King of Serbia, old ill, had to journey a hundred miles in horrible weather from the frontier to Scutari. He never lay on a bed, and his meals consisted of bread and cheese, which he shared with the soldiers.

This flight of the King over the mountains is an epic. There were no roads, and there was no one to guide them. From time to time they met a soldier who had fallen out from sheer exhaustion, and he would show the Royal company the way taken by his comrades. Sometimes they met more sinister signs—the bodies of soldiers who had died on the roadside from cold, hunger, and disease or the carcases of horses which had stayed the hunger of the soldiers.

THE TRACK LOST.

The old King and his companions went on their way, moving as if in a dream. They had only three horses, and it was impossible to persuade the King to save himself. Like the others he stood his turn, so that all rode half the way, doing the rest on foot. Some climbs, moreover, could not be attempted on horseback at all. They travelled the whole day with two short intervals, when they took some food. For seven days they never had a hot meal, and once they were without bread. But this did not trouble them much, for they knew that they were better off than those in the retreat who had died of hunger and the others who in despair had eaten grass and the bark of the trees. At night they slept in the hut of some Albanian shepherd, and the simple poor hosts never knew that the old pale weary officer who passed the night lying on the ground and in the morning mounted his horse after swallowing a mouthful of bread was the King of Serbia.

One evening the little train of fugitives missed the road and darkness fell. No one was about, nor was there any sign of life. They called loudly, but no answer came. Then the King remembered a little electric torch in his saddlebag. Would it work? They found it, and the King himself pressed the spring. A tiny luminous circle showed on the ground. They felt as if they were saved, and following the King they went on, trusting to chance. After a time they saw footprints in the mud, and following the track they reached a shepherd's hut, where they rested for the night.

THE KING'S HOPE.

The soldiers had to ford torrents, carrying the King on their shoulders, and finally they reached Scutari on November 29. The town was full of Serbians and Montenegrins. The Serbian Government was also there, having arrived by another route. But the signs of ruin and misery and famine were still to be seen everywhere. And over them circled like vultures the Austrian aeroplanes. Colonel Teodorovitz said:—"I believe that the Serbians have touched the utmost limit of human suffering."

After two melancholy weeks in Scutari King Peter, seeing his soldiers around him, was fired with the idea, "We must reconstruct Serbia." He rode to San Giovanni di Medua and then to Durazzo, where he was the guest of Essad Pasha. Then he went to Valona, where the sight of the Italians gave him strength and hope. He crossed the sea and reached Brindisi. Now he is here at Salonika, close to his lost kingdom, to his army, which has not given up the hope of saving Serbia. The task is arduous, but all are full of hope, and the King, the old King without a kingdom, hopes more ardently than all.

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(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"

CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work; the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

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usao V. P. P. orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to giv Ntrial.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME FISH DISHES.

The following choice recipes are given by Emelia in the "Bystander":—

FILLETS OF SOLE A LA REINE.

Fillet two good-sized soles, and steam them for twenty minutes. Take out and remove the dark skin. Fold each fillet, and keep hot in the oven. For the sauce use 2 oz. of butter and one dessert-spoonful (heaped) of flour mixed together to a smooth paste and one teacupful of milk. Add 2 oz. grated cheese, boil up again, simmer for a few minutes, when the sauce will be ready. Pour over and round the fish. Large soles can be bought just now for 1s. 8d. per lb.

CASSEROLE OF FISH.

Put rather more than a pint of milk into a saucepan with an onion stuck with two cloves, a little mace, a few pieces of parsley, a few thin strips of lemon-peel, and salt and white pepper to season. When the milk has boiled draw the pan to the side of the stove, and let the sauce simmer for twenty minutes. Thicken it carefully, which is done by pouring off the sauce into a basin, and put into the saucepan 2 oz. of butter. When melted, stir into it 2 oz. of flour (this is called a white roux), now add gradually the pint of hot milk, and stir quickly until the sauce is quite thick, but on no account let it get lumpy. Take all the skin from a piece of cod, weighing about 2½ lb., put it in a casserole, and pour the prepared sauce over it, cover it with buttered paper, and cook in a moderately hot oven for about forty minutes. When done, take out the onion and lemon-peel, add a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar or lemon-juice, and serve the fish in the casserole either garnished with parsley or shrimps. The latter are a great improvement to the flavour of the sauce

FISH AND TOMATO PIE.

Take any remains of cooked fish, either boiled or fried; flake it and remove skin and bone, and mix it with some white sauce. Butter a pie-dish, place a layer of the fish in it, next a layer of breadcrumbs, then a layer of tomato cut into slices, and, if liked, a very little finely chopped onion; then more breadcrumbs, fish, etc., until the dish is full. The top layer should be of breadcrumbs, and on this place some pieces of butter. Bake until of a golden brown.

FRESH HADDOCK AUX FINES HERBES.

Butter the bottom and sides of a casserole-dish, put into it some fillets of fresh had dock, with a sufficient quantity—according to the number of the fillets—of chopped parsley, thyme, tarragon, and shallot, very finely chopped; moisten them with a small quantity of white wine, and put them in the oven. When the fillets are about half cooked, turn them, and when they are quite done thicken the sauce with a little butter and flour and seasoning to taste. Serve in the casserole-dish and add a squeeze of lemon.

FISH SOUFFLE.

Remove the bones and skin from a lemon sole, weigh ½ lb. of the fish, and either pass it through a mincing-machine or rub it through a sieve. Put 1 oz. of butter into a saucepan and mix it well with 2 oz. of flour, then stir in gradually rather less than half a pint of hot milk. Stir quickly until the sauce is smooth and thick; let it simmer for five minutes, then add two beaten eggs, and strain into a basin. Add the fish to the sauce, season the mixture with salt and pepper. Butter a small souffle mould, and nearly fill it with the prepared fish; cover with buttered paper, and steam very gently for fifty minutes. Serve the souffle in the mould with a little chopped parsley sprinkled over the top.

BLOATER FILLETS.

Skin two large bloaters, split them down the back, remove the fillets from the bones, place on a gridiron over or before the fire (or if gas is used under the deflector), and broil until nearly tender, dip them first in oiled butter, and then in grated Parmesan cheese. Have ready some neatly cut slices of hot buttered toast, place a fillet on each, sprinkle with a few fried breadcrumbs, and put in a very hot oven for a few minutes. This is a very nice savoury.

...ION DOLLAR DINNER

Recently in New York, Mr. Elbert H. Gray, the president of the United States Steel Corporation, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt at his house in Fifth Avenue. It is calculated that the 17 guests have the stewardship of a tenth part of the entire wealth of the United States, which is estimated at £24,000,000,000. The newspapers give the following list of guests:—Mr. G. F. Baker (banker), £80,000,000; Mr. August Belmont (financier), £2,000,000; Mr. C. A. Coffin (chairman General Electric Company), £2,000,000; Mr. George Cortelyed (Standard Oil Company) £200,000; Mr. E. C. Converse (banker) £10,000,000; Mr. E. Gary (Steel Corporation) £10,000,000; Mr. D. Guggenheim (copper refiner), £12,000,000; Mr. A. Barton Hepburn (banker), £200,000; Mr. Frank S. Keilg (lawyer), fortune comparatively small in comparison with the others; Mr. Richard Lindabury (lawer), fortune not stated; Mr. Clarence H. Mackay (Commercial Cable Company), £10,000,000; Mr. George W. Perkins (Steel Corporation), £7,000,000; Mr. Jacob Schiff (banker), £20,000,000; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, £6,000,000; Mr. Frank Vanderlip (banker), £4,000,000; Mr. Henry Walters (railroad director), £10,000,000; and Mr. Frederick Whitridge (railway director), £100,000.

A CHARMING "ECIRUAM" THE GOWN.

Carried out in mirror or crepe de chine, with silver or gold embroidered panels back and front, and fur collar in black and various colours.

NEW IDEAS IN TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

CHOICE OF MATERIAL.

The tailor-made costume is so essentially the toilette of the early spring season that models of this description will be of utmost interest during the sales which are proving all absorbing just now.

But model tailor-mades even at sale time must be sought for with discretion and selected with an eye to the main chance, if they are going to prove bargains in the best sense of the word. The best advice to the bargain seeker is: Visit the best establishments that boast the foremost fashions, for it is at high-class shops, and high-class shops only, that the bargains of to-day—namely, those which represent the fashions of to-morrow—are to be found.

What is more, don't buy indiscriminately and don't pick up garments of eccentric mode and "outre" colouring merely because they happen to be cheap. Half an hour spent studying the pages of an up to date fashion album before setting forth for the sales should prove of incalculable benefit and save one throwing away money on the wrong type of clothes, which is merely false economy. This reason the sales are particularly attractive, and should prove of the greatest possible benefit to those women who understand the art of making the most of an opportunity of buying really good model gowns and costumes at prices that often do not represent one-half of their original cost.

If tailor-mades are to prove useful in the future they should be made of good, but not too thick, cloth; coats should be cut short rather than long, as the dark days of winter will mark the exodus of the long three-quarter-length coat; while those that balloon and stand away in extreme fashion below the hip line already carry unmistakable date that will, ere three months are out, mark them as hopelessly demode and of little, if any, practical value. Skirts must be short but not of that abbreviated length that reminds one of a kilt rather than a petticoat; and though these will still flare and flow freely at the bottom for some considerable time to come, one notes that the newest models have the fulness introduced in the form of pleats and kiltings rather than that all-round circular shape which now belongs to the fashions that have had their day and ceased to be.

HONEY-COMBED OR SMOCKED PANELS.

One of the newest and most attractive methods of introducing fulness into tailor-made skirts is by means of narrow honeycombed or smocked panels, set at intervals all round the skirt, that reach three or four inches below the waist. Another method is to introduce a broad band of honeycombing in such a manner that it forms a trimming over the hip, leaving the front and the back of the skirt to hang with panel-like plainness. This mode of ornamentation is very smart and very up to date, and proves becoming to the majority of wearers, while it introduces an even fulness and flare on either side. For very slim and girlish figures one sees the new honeycombed trimming in the form of a deep belt or band that runs round the skirt, reaching some six or eight inches below the high waist line; but, unless the wearer is very slight,

Russian green velvet gown, trimmed with narrow bands of skunk.

this is apt to produce a bulky line that is anything but pleasing.

Honycombing is also being introduced as trimming for the flat-fronted coat of the moment which are so suggestive of a military tunic. One sees the new trimming used to finish off the fulness below the high collar line, and one finds it repeated again at the waist, where it very often conceals any superfluity of cloth which otherwise would have to be taken in by an ordinary seam. Needless to say, in every instance this smoking is done with thick silk of exactly the same shade as the cloth itself, so that it is as inconspicuous as possible and avoids anything like a too sharp or inartistic contrast of colour. The cloth that lends itself best to such trimming is smooth surfaced velour or thin duvetyn, while khakicoloured covert coating looks extremely well when it is heavily honeycombed with silk of the same shade.

VOGUE OF DEEP PLEATED OVERSKIRTS.

Another notable feature of new model tailor-mades, and one which will be developed as the springs draws near, is a vogue for deep pleated overskirts, or long fronted basques that end in a sharp point, a little below the knees, producing something like an apron or panniered effect. Sometimes these pleatings are part of the coat itself which, instead of fastening down the middle, is buttoned right over to one side, the fastening coming from the line of the armhole down the side and terminating a little above the hip. In other cases the full front pleated drapery takes the form of a draped overskirt of skimpy proportions, arranged so that it falls gracefully over a short underskirt of the same cloth. In either form it is very attractive and the fashion is one that is promised a lasting vogue.

One also notices a distinct tendency amongst the best French designers to revive the open roll collar in place of the high muff neck-band which has been one of the most characteristic features of the fashion of 1915. These new collars are not carried down very far, and in most cases they are worn open, so that they show the whole of the throat, for already Paris is tired of the choker collar, and the neck is exposed in most of the new blouses and bodices that have been sent over to Englnad during the last month. Behind the roll-collar mounts up to extravagant heights, which necessitates the wearing of small toque-like hats, as those with a large brim are apt to become disarranged by coming in constant contact with the high collars of the moment.

POCKETS.

Pockets that are slashed in irregular sloping effects and edged with narrow bands of fur, or else outlined in velvet of a darker hue than the cloth, are likewise to be seen adorning the latest tailor-made coats or, when the coats are short enough, they appear inset into the side fulness of the skirt. In every instance these pockets are set high enough on the hips to allow the hands to rest there in exactly the same manner as a schoolboy keeps his hands in his trousers pockets. The idea is original, chic, and smart enough to have completely captured the public fancy, but whether the vogue is going to prove a lasting one it is difficult to say. For the moment, however, it is all important, and it should not be overlooked by those who make a point of always appearing dressed a la dernier cri.

CLEANING JEWELS.

Any jewel may be cleaned with a brush and refined paraffin when necessary, but there are other ways. Warm a little spirits of wine in a cup which you set in a basin of hot water. Apply to the settings of stones with a camel's-hair brush and dry with blotting paper.

Diamond and other transparent gem rings may be brightened by brushing them with a soft toothbrush dipped in eau de Cologne.

Warm soapsuds too are good for pieces of jewellery, but they must be thoroughly rinsed in warm, clear water afterwards.

Gold and silver filigree may be brushed with fine arrowroot.

THE LORDSHIP OF RIBBON IN DRESS.

A USEFUL ADORNMENT.

The ribbon, so often deposed and so often restored, is decidedly king and lord to-day, says a writer in "The Standard." It is not only the simple maiden awaiting Johnny's return from the fair who recognises the virtues of this most useful adornment. The most celebrated artists in women's dress seem to work on the principle that a ribbon here and a ribbon there adds grace and charm to ladies fair, and as a consequence ribbons flutter everywhere and on everything. Its virtues, however, are not confined to fluttering and fluttering only. In a sudden progress from comparative obscurity to paramount importance in schemes of dress ribbon has shown itself possessed of a soaring ambition of which it has never hitherto been suspected. Its usefulness has been widely extended. It is used in a variety of new ways, and while still fulfilling its ancient functions of sash and bow, loop and cravat, forms also the principal constituent of modish frocks and up-to-date blouses.

Clever dressmakers quickly recognised the value of ribbon as an ally. If elaboration of ornament was denied them, at least there was no ban on originality, and the ribbon frock has played a prominent part in a season in which the dresses worn have been distinguished by the taste of the individual rather than controlled by the hard and fast lines of one particular fashion.

In the evening gown ribbon plays an important part. Ruched, frilled, and gathered, it is admirably adapted for use on the tulle and net frocks intended for the use of the debutante. Falling ribbons, to match the frock they adorn, are decked with flowers or embroidered with designs in coloured beads, or again these same falling ribbons are arranged in a series of loops producing a bustle or pannier effect according as they are placed at the back or at either side.

In gowns intended for afternoon wear encircling bands of ribbon are mounted on crepe or chiffon. Or the process may be reversed and vertical loops and streamers flutter feverishly over an unsubstantial foundation of lace or georgette.

Nor are the activities of ribbon limited to the gown. The blouse, too, has succumbed to its fascination. Here it is chiefly employed in the form of the pleated stand-up collar, or the cuff, or as a "lacing," a form of decoration lavishly used on the blouse of the moment.

For this latter purpose velvet ribbon is most generally employed, and, for the time, has to a great extent superseded the button. This lacing is used in a variety of ways. Sometimes it is arranged down the front; a popular fancy is a panel fronted blouse with a double row of lacing, one down either side, and occasionally the fastening is arranged obliquely, extending from shoulder or neck across the front of the blouse, the ends being tucked into the ribbon girdle or sash. Another happy inspiration is the use of strands of ribbon as the foundation for an indiscreetly transparent blouse; or, again, it is effectively used to produce a striped effect, or merely as the medium for introducing a bright touch of colour on a garment of quakerish sobriety.

IRONY IN THE USE OF LEATHER.

The use of leather in all things to do with woman's dress is growing, and the irony of such a fact is worth a crooked smile. Just when the soldiers are supposed to be wanting leather most, woman says she, too, must use it more generously. So she has a leather strap to her umbrella, a leather case for her watch, leather bands round her hat, and finally, she insists on having a leather coat, or at any rate, a coat trimmed with leather. With a perversity all her own, she also insists that the leather she uses should be so refined that it loses much of its original quality, and so neither keeps her warm nor protect her against rain. But that does not matter because from being an utterly hard, uncompromising substance it is now as supple as cachemire. It can be cut just like the cloth costumes, and is quite the smartest thing you can think of. The same thing happens to the very tall boots that are in fashion; with the result that it is possible and quite common for a woman to encase her leg in leather, or something like it, almost to the knee, and yet have a limb as free and supple as if it were encased in silk.

A REVIVAL IN VEILS.

The small hat has been responsible for a renewed interest in veils. In many instances it is but a fine veil that is worn. The net, then, is of such gossamer-like texture that it is scarcely noticeable. It just plays its part in keeping the hair neat and the hat at the right angle. Thicker veils are also in net as well as in lace, but these are seldom as thick as they were a few winters ago. Some are still covered with spots in chenille, but there are what may be called the stock patterns which are always to be bought because there are women who always will wear them. But the chic veil of to-day is characterised by its border. This border is about two inches in depth, and it always provides a strong contrast to the rest of the veil. The latter may be in net woven with a ring mesh or a square mesh, or it may be in very fine lace; so the border is thicker in order that it may be clearly distinguished. Sometimes the border is in lace. More often it is embroidered in fine ribbon-work or in silks. Or it may be hemmed with silk or velvet, above which two very narrow rows of the same material are stitched flat—as if they were braids. Some, too, are even embroidered with the finest of braids—braids which are scarcely of bebe width. The edges of the veil are often vandyked, and the vandykes are outlined by these narrow braidings. All veils with a border should be worn rather loose, otherwise the effect is lost, or it may even be very unbecoming. The black veil is the most generally worn, but the coloured veil is not neglected—though it most often appears in quiet moles and blues, and browns. The white veil is also making an appearance, as it always does after Christmas. It is reserved for those rare time when the sun breaks through the clouds, and is as welcome a foretaste of spring as is the first song of the blackbirds in the hedgerow.

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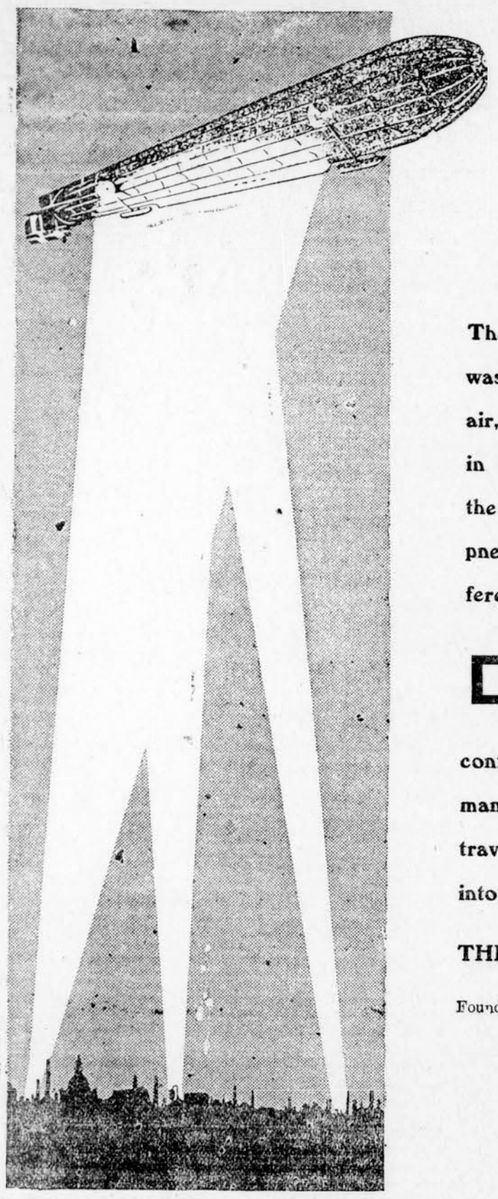

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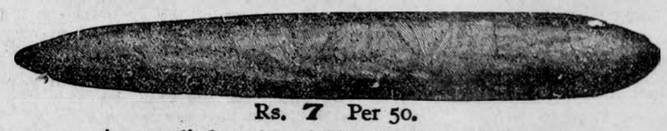
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